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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

WITH A COLOURED  
SUPPLEMENT } FIVEPENCE



STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE NEW TOWNHALL LEEDS.—SEE PAGE 247.



FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS continues to be as deserted as ever, and therefore the news it furnishes can be but little and of trifling interest. The great event of the moment is the marriage of the Duc de Malakoff with the beautiful protégée of the Countess de Montijo. The young lady, Mlle. Sophie de Pagniera, though of old family, was entirely without fortune; but, owing to the favour of the Emperor, and especially of the Empress, who was chiefly instrumental in making the match, she marries with a dot of a million of francs.

The visitors this year at Biarritz are unusually numerous, the more so that the early season having been peculiarly unfavourable in the northern coast, and Dieppe, Havre, Ironville, &c., but little frequented in consequence, those who usually go to these places are glad to have this resource.

It is expected that their Majesties may spend a short time at Compiègne before establishing themselves for the winter at the Tuileries. All the statues which decorate the former palace are to be restored, and M. Achille Fould is now having cast all the marble groups and statues placed on the Terrasse du Bord de l'Eau in the Tuileries gardens, with the intention of placing the originals, with various other specimens of the works of David, Coustou, Lepante, and other French sculptors, in a gallery built for the purpose in the new Louvre, and forming a continuation of the series of modern works of art. The casts, executed in bronze, will then be replaced on the terrace and in other parts of the garden.

There will shortly be brought to the hammer in the Hôtel des Ventes, rue Drouot, a collection of Hobbemas little known, but, it is said, of undoubted authenticity. Should their genuineness be proved, there is no question but that they will fetch exorbitant prices. The last Hobbema sold in Paris brought no less a sum than 43,000 francs. *Apres* pictures, a singular discovery has lately been made by the Comte de S— of an exquisite head of a bacchante by Correggio in the house of a priest in the neighbourhood of Parma, who so highly disapproved of the expression of the face that he kept it carefully concealed. M. de S—, to the extreme satisfaction of both parties, exchanged the dangerous beauty for a Madonna, and is about to place it, with a page by Giorgione and some other pictures purchased by himself in Italy, in his new hotel in the Faubourg St. Honoré.

A grand *banquet bas-bleu* has been given by the literary women of Paris to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, at one of the chief restaurants of the Palais Royal. From this have been excluded all the writers of the coarser sex, with the exception of three, who obtained admission on the plea of possessing feminine christian names. The fortunate trio are M. Marie Aycard, M. Marie Eschudier, and M. Eléonore de Vaulabelle.

The Americans have also given a grand dinner at the Frères Provençaux to their intelligent compatriot, Professor Morse, inventor of the system of electric telegraph which bears his name.

On the occasion of the Emperor's fête a magnificent dinner was given by Count Walewski. Mdme. Walewski wore two splendid bracelets presented to her at Cherbourg by the Queen and by the Empress, bearing miniature portraits of the two Sovereigns.

The Paris Jockey Club has emigrated to Baden to meet the English Jockey Club, and races are run between the two on the 5th, 8th, and 12th of this month.

Among the new works whose publication has excited the greatest attention stands foremost "La Correspondance de Napoleon I.," which comes out, volume by volume, under the direction of the Emperor, and which contains not the mere recital of the actual events of his time, but show, day by day, how these were brought about; displays the nature of his tactics, reveals some of his most secret motives, and forms, in short, the most complete and interesting key to the history of that day that can ever be produced. Naturally much has of necessity been suppressed, but what remains is of unspeakable value to the statesman, the soldier and the historian of our epoch.

The Emperor, private letters state, has found so much benefit from the sea breezes at Biarritz that his Majesty will stay there somewhat longer than he originally intended. As was the case last year, an auditor of the Council of State goes down every day with despatches and the correspondence of the various Ministries for his Majesty.

The population of Bayonne had received with acclamation the arrival of the Prince Imperial on the 5th inst. The health of the Prince was excellent; that of the Empress has never been better.

A Bordeaux journal gives the following account of the arrival of the Imperial Prince (aged two years and a half) at Bordeaux:—"His Imperial Highness was conducted in a court carriage, escorted by a detachment of lancers, to La Bastide, at the southern station, where the directors had prepared a breakfast. Along the whole line of his passage he was saluted by loud cheers, to which he responded by blowing kisses. His Imperial Highness was received at the southern station by the administrative council of the company. The general-commanding-in-chief, the prefect, and the railway directors, had the honour of sitting at the same table with the Prince, who did not appear to be the least fatigued by his journey. At half-past seven the Imperial train left Bordeaux for Biarritz, amidst cries of "Vive le Prince Imperial!"

The *Moniteur* announces the distribution of military medals, and of the Cross of the Legion of Honour; the authorisation of savings banks at Pin and at Chateaubriant; and the nomination of the President of the Council de Prudhommes.

There was a dreadful railway accident, at ten o'clock on Monday evening, on the heights of St. Germain. The following is the account of it officially communicated to the journals by the Western Company:—"A very sad accident occurred on Monday at the Vesinet station. The train which left St. Germain at ten p.m., and which, as is well known, descends the incline from the station along the atmospheric portion of the line by its own gravity, did not stop at the accustomed spot, but dashed against the engine which was in waiting to take it on to Paris. The shock was violent. One carriage was knocked to pieces; the engineer and two passengers were killed; several passengers were wounded, some of them very seriously. It is supposed that the break attached to the leading carriage of the train must have given way."

SPAIN.

A Madrid telegram says the Queen has put her signature to the decree dissolving the Cortes, and that the census of the people of Spain is now complete.

The letters and papers from the same capital of the 3rd indicate by their whole tenor, that a new, and perhaps decisive, struggle between the Moderados, rallying themselves around Novial and O'Donnell, now supported by most of the Progressists, is close at hand. The exasperated Moderados intend directly to address the Queen, and to protest against the revision of the electoral lists and sale of Church property.

The *Espana* contains an account of the Queen of Spain having visited the coal-mines in the neighbourhood of San Juan. Her Majesty expressed a desire to descend, and to go further in the pit than any visitor had ever been. The President of the Council recommended her Majesty not to make the descent, as it might be attended with some danger, but the Queen persisted. When she got to the bottom, she proceeded along the principal gallery, which goes

under the sea, and, arrived at the very extremity, the Queen formed her initials on a large block of coal, by means of drops from a tallow candle. The director declared that no female had ever had the courage to go so far, and requested permission to place a stone on the spot to perpetuate the remembrance of the visit.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 3rd contains the following telegram from Ferrol of the preceding day:—"Their Majesties and the Royal family are in good health. This afternoon they visited the dockyard in the arsenal, and witnessed the launching of the *Diana* sloop of war. They then inspected a frigate, the building of which is much advanced, and which, by her Majesty's command, was named *Loyalty*. Their Majesties crossed the bay in a barge, the ships of war at anchor there fired salutes, and the crews and a great number of the inhabitants received them with every demonstration of loyal attachment."

A new return relative to the Spanish navy shows that it consists of eighty-five vessels, carrying 834 guns, also of a number of steamers of 4700 horse-power.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has returned to the palace of Sans Souci. The entrance to the railway station at Potsdam was closed to the public, so that no one was able to see how his Majesty looked.

DENMARK.

A Royal ordinance convokes the Danish Chambers for the 4th of October.

Bishop Monrad has been definitively named Director of Public Worship, and will form part of the Cabinet.

TURKEY.

The Sultan, according to custom, presided on the 26th ult. at the annual meeting of all the Ministers, high dignitaries, and functionaries of the State. In a speech made on the occasion, Abdul-Medjid, alluding to the prescriptions of the late *hatti* relative to the proposed reforms in the financial expenditure, recommended to his Ministers and other functionaries the strictest accomplishment of their several duties, which course, he said, was now more important than ever, on account of the difficult situation in which the empire was placed. This allocution excited a considerable sensation, as an address from the Sultan is a most unusual occurrence. It results from the inquiry which had been set on foot to ascertain the cause of the fire at Adrianople, that the catastrophe, which was at first supposed to be the work of an incendiary, was purely accidental.

UNITED STATES.

The *Washington Union* publishes the proclamation of the President giving effect to the commercial treaty with Siam, negotiated by Townsend Harris, Esq., in 1856.

General Walker, the Filibuster, was in New York, engaged, it is said, in perfecting his schemes for another expedition to Nicaragua.

An earthquake was experienced at Holderness, New Hampshire, on the 24th ult. It shook the houses considerably, but did no material damage.

The yellow fever, according to some accounts, continued to prevail extensively in New Orleans. On the 21st ult. the deaths from the disease amounted to 78; and for the week ending that day they numbered 310. The disease had also become epidemic at Charleston, and was carrying off many victims. A New Orleans telegram, dated 21st of August, says:—"The yellow fever is on the decrease, and seems to have passed the worst. All fears of its spreading are now over."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—From this colony we have advices to the 24th of July. In two days after that date Sir George Grey was to leave Cape Town for the Free State, in order to enter upon the work which he has accepted, of a mediator between Mohele and the Free State. The official statement of revenue and expenditure of the colony, for the year ending March 31, 1858, shows a balance in favour of receipts of £54,667. Upon the receipts and expenditure of the two last years, ending March 31, 1858, there is a balance in favour of receipts of £93,971. The greater part of this sum was placed by Parliament at the disposal of Government for immigration and public works. The screw-steamer *City of Manchester* landed three companies of the 31st Regiment at Port Elizabeth on the 5th and 6th of July. The 1st Royals proceed to China.

The convention about the Danubian Principalities was ratified by the Emperor of Austria on the 2nd.

THE NEW TREATY WITH CHINA.—On the faith of private letters the *Times* professes to be able to describe the leading features of the treaty which the Emperor of China has authorised his Commissioners to conclude with Lord Elgin. The treaty, according to our contemporary, will include the residence of a British Minister at Tien-Tsin, and the establishment of an English college at Peking; the opening up of China to the whole world under a passport system; the free navigation of the Yang-Tze; the toleration of Christianity; indemnity for the war; a revision of the tariff and of the custom-house system; together with the immediate dispatch of a special embassy to England. Something is also said about the English aiding the Chinese in the suppression of piracy.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—A mail from West Africa communicates information about wars that were, or had been, raging among the tribes on the coast. At one place, Sherbro, the property of the traders had been destroyed. The lady of the Bishop of Sierra Leone died on the 4th of August, after giving birth to a son. The merchant barque *Genevieve*, Captain Portal, had been totally wrecked off the island of Matacoa.

ANOTHER GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION has been experienced in Russia. According to advices from St. Petersburg, dated the 31st of August, a great explosion took place on the morning of that day at some powder-mills in the vicinity of the city, by which it was feared several hundred lives had been lost.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TELEGRAPH was inaugurated at Jersey on Tuesday. Its success was hailed by the assembled multitude with tremendous cheering. The streets were crowded with people, and flags were flying in all directions, ashore and aloft. A procession, accompanied by military bands, paraded the town, which was illuminated in the evening, and fireworks were displayed in the Royal-square and other places. The following telegraph message was forwarded by Mr. Aubin, Constable of the island, through the Hon. Mr. Walpole, to her Majesty:—"The Directors of the Channel Islands Telegraph Company, on behalf of the people of the islands, solicit that you may be pleased to lay before her most gracious Majesty this the first message conveyed by their telegraph. Though the establishment of this means of rapid communication with the mother country is an event of minor importance to the empire at large, it is one of heartfelt satisfaction to her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects here, as tending to draw still closer the bonds which for nearly one thousand years have linked these islands to the crown of England, and more firmly to secure that connection, the foundation of their liberties and their prosperity, and which, like their forefathers, they would deem no sacrifice too great to preserve. Jersey, September 7." Her Majesty returned the following gracious answer by telegraph:—"Holyrood Palace, Tuesday night, September 7. The Queen has received with the highest satisfaction the announcement of the successful completion of a telegraphic communication with the Channel Islands; and, while her Majesty congratulates the directors of the Channel Islands Telegraph Company upon their success, she rejoices in the more rapid means of communication and the closer connection thus happily established with a portion of her dominions hitherto locally separated, but always united to her crown by a spirit of unswerving loyalty unsurpassed in any part of them, and of which the message just transmitted on behalf of the people of the islands contains a very gratifying expression." Her Majesty's reply caused great enthusiasm in the islands. The line was opened to the public on Thursday. The cable, manufactured by Newall and Co., at Birkenhead, is of the size of the shore end of the Mediterranean cable, but with ends in a proportionate degree thicker. It starts from Church Bay, Portland, and rests in depths of water varying from 35 to 40 fathoms, as far as the island of Alderney, which has been fixed upon as the first station. At this point the French coast is only nine miles distant, and Cherbourg is plainly visible. From Alderney the cable stretches to a point on the north-west coast of Guernsey, and crosses that island to St. Peter's Port, where there is a station in the guard-house, nearly upon a level with the sea. It then runs to Cape Grosnez, and is landed upon a sandy beach—a matter of no small importance in an island so begirt with rocks as Jersey. Between eight and nine miles of underground work brings the line to St. Heliers. The station is situated at the corner of the Grand Square.

The submarine cable between the Hague and Orfordness, on the eastern coast, is under repair. The *Monarch* steamer is engaged in the service.

LARGE SALE OF COFFEE.—At the autumn coffee sale of the Dutch Trading Company, held a few days ago in Rotterdam, the largest stock ever known at one sale was brought to the hammer. It consisted of about 800,000 bales; but, large as the stock was, it was not equal to the demand. It brought about a penny a pound above the brokers' estimate, and the sum realised was nearly two millions and a half sterling. One half of this total was pure profit to the Government, while the brokers' commission amounted to £25,000.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM BOULDEN DUNDAS.

THIS distinguished officer, whose death has recently occurred, was the son of Rear-Admiral Dundas, and the nephew of Sir David Dundas, Bart., physician to George III. He entered the British Army in September, 1803, as a Second Lieutenant, and, passing through all the gradations of rank, became a Major-General the 25th November, 1854. The gallant General served at the siege of Flushing, at Cadix, at Tarragona, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. At the former he was wounded in the ankle, and at the latter he was far more severely and dangerously wounded by a cannon-shot. His left arm had to be amputated, his thigh was dislocated, and his hip-bone shattered, causing him in after years much pain and suffering. On returning wounded from Spain the Master-General appointed him Assistant Inspector of Small-arms. In 1820 he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope with his company, where he filled the office of Civil Commissioner and Chief Magistrate of the Districts of Albany and Somerset, until Sir Lowry Cole, the Governor, required his services as his Military Secretary. He was appointed Assistant-Inspector of Artillery in July, 1833, and Inspector in October, 1839. The latter office he continued to hold with credit to himself and advantage to the public until April, 1851. In 1819 he was awarded a Brevet Majority for his services in the field, and subsequently the Companionship of the Bath and a pension. General Dundas, being of a retiring and studious disposition, was comparatively little known to the public at large; yet he was the friend and correspondent of most of the scientific men of the day, who thoroughly appreciated his military and scientific knowledge, and by whom he was consulted and referred to as high authority, not only on all subjects connected with his profession, but on most matters relating to physical science, more especially where a knowledge of metallurgy was concerned. His generosity of disposition made him glad to aid those who wished to consult him on any new invention or scientific question. As Inspector of Artillery and the head of a department in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, General Dundas's abilities proved pre-eminently useful. He had a thorough knowledge of the principles of artillery, and a complete acquaintance with every detail; and he knew well how to select the proper men to assist him in carrying out his ideas. The office of Inspector of Artillery afforded General Dundas a fine field for the development of his scientific knowledge. Perceiving the backward condition of the Government manufactures, in 1842 he entered upon a course of improvements, which have since been more extensively carried out, and to him belongs the honour of having been the first to show the advantage derivable from superior tools and machinery. If his department of 1842, with its rude and cumbersome machinery and its boring mills turned by horses, could have been placed side by side with the same establishment in 1851, the contrast would have shown the value of his labour, his large views, and his untiring perseverance; for in those days of strict economy it was no easy matter to effect even the smallest improvement. Major-General Dundas, though strict in the performance of his duty, ever possessed the respect and affection of those who were placed under him.

RICHARD FORD, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who died on the 1st inst., in the sixty-second year of his age, at his house at Heavitree, near Exeter, was the son of Sir Richard Ford, who was descended from an ancient Sussex family, was in 1789 M.P. for East Grinstead, and afterwards for many years chief police magistrate of London. Richard, the eldest son, the subject of this notice, was born in Sloane-street, in 1796, was educated at Winchester, graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Although he was for a while the pupil of Mr. Pemberton Leigh, whose high legal ability has lately raised him to the peerage, Mr. Ford did not pursue the profession of the law; he preferred foreign travel, the development of his taste for the fine arts, and the forming of his choice library and his rich collection of drawings and engravings. He settled in Devonshire, at Heavitree, where he built himself a charming residence, and surrounded it with gardens and terraces, which he adorned with graceful Moorish buildings, and planted with pines and cypresses from historic groves by the Xenil and Guadalquivir. He also became a regular contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, then under the editorship of his friend Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Ford's principal separate works were "An Historical Inquiry into the Unchangeable Character of a War in Spain," "The Policy of England towards Spain," and "The Handbook for Spain." His brief and admirable *Life of Velasquez* in "The Penny Cyclopædia" was also one of the happiest efforts of his pen. Mr. Ford, by education, association, and disposition, was a Tory, and he maintained his opinions with equal firmness and kindness. In the fine arts his skill, his knowledge, and his judgment were remarkable; his portfolios were stored with admirable sketches, by himself, of Spain and Italy, and from these were produced some of the beautiful drawings, by Mr. Roberts, which were once so popular in the landscape annuals. Mr. Ford also supplied embellishments to Lockhart's "Spanish Ballads," and now and then to the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. Mr. Ford was thrice married. He wedded, first, a daughter of the late Earl of Essex; secondly, Eliza Linnington, elder daughter of James Edmund, ninth Lord Cranston, which lady died in 1849; and, thirdly, Mary, daughter of Sir Arscott-Orry-Molesworth, Bart., and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., which lady survives him. By his first marriage Mr. Ford leaves three children, of whom his only son, Francis Clare Ford, Esq., late of the 4th Light Dragoons, is now Paid Attaché to the Legation at Lisbon. By his second marriage Mr. Ford leaves a daughter. His brother, the Rev. James Ford, Prebendary of Exeter, and author of several profound theological works, survives him.

JAMES MACGREGOR, ESQ.

JAMES MACGREGOR, Esq., late Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, died on the 5th inst., from the effects of a painfully sudden attack of paralysis. Mr. Macgregor was formerly intimately connected with, and well known to, the leading commercial men of Liverpool and the city of London. He afterwards became Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and superintended its affairs for some years with great ability, under very unfavourable circumstances. Mr. Macgregor was returned to Parliament for the borough of Sandwich in 1852, on Conservative principles. He was born in 1808, and was twice married.

THE WEATHER

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAINFALL in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Read at 10 A.M.
Aug. 25	30.031	57.7	49.3	75	0-10	57.8	65.4	N.W. N.W.N.W.	203 .000
" 26	30.098	56.1	41.4	60	5	47.7	66.5	W.W. N.W. N.W.	218 .000
" 27	29.907	55.9	43.8	66	9	55.0	64.5	W.N.W. N.W.	194 .000
" 28	29.784	54.3	42.1	66	6	49.2	63.2	W.W. N.W. N.W.	163 .000
" 29	29.748	56.5	53.6	91	6	43.8	64.7	SSW. SW.	304 .000
" 30	29.732	55.5	42.6	64	2	43.8	64.7	SW. W. WSW.	227 .000
" 31	29.756	55.4	42.6	64	7	45.1	64.9	WSW. W. SW.	294 .004
Sept. 1	29.715	58.6	49.8	74	7	49.7	66.7	SW.	293 .000
" 2	29.853	59.3	51.2	76	9	45.3	65.8	S. SSW. SW.	317 .000
" 3	29.829	64.2	59.5	86	10	59.2	73.8	SSW. SW.	345 .012
" 4	29.784	61.0	58.0	90	9	60.8	67.7	SSW. SW.	442 .025
" 5	29.799	58.4	49.2	74	6	52.3	67.7	SSW. W. N.W.	148 .233
" 6	29.800	55.2	50.1	84	9	45.7	63.4	SSW. SW.	252 .023
" 7	29.814	57.2	51.2	82	9	52.8	67.2	SW. WSW.	248 .000

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE

(OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8, 1859.)

DAY.		Barometer at 9 A.M. 33 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at		Wet Bulb at		Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10)	Rain in Inches.
						9 A.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.			
Aug.	26	30.100	63.3	47.0	53.9	54.2	47.5	62.3	55.8	N.	10	0.017
	27	29.903	64.6	44.4	55.3	58.4	54.3	63.3	58.8	N.W.	8	0.000
	28	29.770	64.4	48.9	55.1	55.8	52.2	63.2	55.2	N.W.	3	0.000
	29	29.793	64.9	42.1	54.0	59.6	54.9	59.2	58.5	SSW.	10	0.272
	30	29.634	65.1	49.8	56.8	58.6	54.4	64.6	62.3	W.	6	0.000
	31	29.807	62.8	42.9	53.8	58.2	55.4	60.6	58.0	SW.	10	0.059
Sept.	1	29.662	65.0	48.6	56.8	62.8	60.5	63.9	63.7	SSW.	8	0.009
	2	29.681	74.5	45.3	64.7	69.3	65.0	73.2	67.2	SW.	8	0.000
	3	29.779	70.3	42.0	64.4	65.2	63.5	68.2	65.6	S.	10	0.293
	4	29.784	65.4	45.1	56.7	58.3	56.3	64.9	60.2	S.	10	0.147
	5	29.815	61.8	45.0	54.7	57.6	53.6	—	—	SW.	8	0.000
	6	29.762	65.8	52.2	58.0	57.7	53.7	65.6	59.1	SW.	6	0.110
	7	29.833	67.4	50.9	60.2	63.4	61.3	66.3	59.8	N.W.	3	0.000

The weather has been much overcast since the commencement of September, but was partially clear for a short time on the nights of the 5th, 6th, and 7th. Rain was falling on August 26th, 29th, and 31st, and on September 4th, 5th, and 7th. A halo was seen round the moon on the night of the 29th. A sudden storm occurred on the night of the 5th, when the flashes of lightning were very vivid and frequent for upwards of an hour. Thunder was heard on the afternoon of the 31st, but no lightning seen. J. BREEN.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

LITERATURE has lost a very delightful author and London society a most delightful companion in the somewhat unexpected death of Richard Ford. The author will live for all time. The companion must, unfortunately, die with the memories—and they will not prove short or faithless—of the many that knew him best. "Ford's Handbook for Spain" is one of the very ablest books of travel that English literature has to show. Full at once of practical information derived from long experience of books and men—full of historical reading—replete with humour—most valuable from its artistic criticisms—it has every requisite fulfilled of what a book of travel should be like. Written, apparently, with incomparable ease, it was a work in language alone of infinite toil. A whole edition was cancelled at the author's expense before the first edition appeared. And when the book was published what a reception it had!

Wilkie, the first English artist of note who travelled in Spain, was not alive to approve the artistic value of Mr. Ford's criticisms; and Southey, a ripe Spanish scholar, was unable, from the last infirmity to which scholars are subjected, to say as he assuredly would have said, "Here is a good book. This book will live." But there were other men of mark to welcome its appearance. Lockhart nodded approbation; George Borrow praised it in his fine emphatic language; Lord Stanhope confirmed the decisions of Lockhart and Borrow; while across the Atlantic men to be listened to—Washington Irving, Prescott, and Ticknor—extended its praises to the furthest civilised confines of the New World.

But Mr. Ford's success as a writer is not his only claim to a large recognition in this column. He was an admirable "table-talker." Well-up in books, well-up in art, well-up in the current stories of fashionable and literary life, it was delightful to listen to his well-pointed and always briefly-told stories derived from the past as much as from the present. He would glide gracefully from an old Spanish playwright to Lady Jersey's last ball; from the great Lord Peterborough in Spain to the just greater Duke of Wellington; and, quitting these for Raphael-ware and Pellissy, would dilate delightfully on his two introductions into this country—Andalusian hams and Amontillado sherry. But the Duke of Wellington was the hero of Mr. Ford's idolatry; and so far did his idolatry carry him that, in the index which he compiled himself of his "Spanish Handbook," we find this cross reference under "Wellington"—"See 'The Duke.'" No "Wellington," but simply "The Duke." Dear Mr. Ford, you must live pleasantly in our memories; and literature, since your too-early death—thanks to the account of you in the *Times* by Mr. Stirling, of Keir—has done much to perpetuate your many accomplishments.

We have made a minute but pleasant discovery about Pope. The pebble-headed cane which Anecdote Spence carried invariably with him was a present from Pope to Spence, and bore an inscription to that effect. When Spence died two of his three executors had a fancy for the cane. Bishop Lowth wanted it, and Dr. Ridley, of Poplar, wanted it. "Pray preserve it as a relic," writes Lowth to Ridley. Ridley kept it. Who has it now? Lord William Russell's walking-stick is an attraction at Woburn Abbey. Sir Walter Scott's walking-sticks are gazed upon with interest at Abbotsford. Sam Foote's cane was one of the treasures of the treasury of the Haymarket Theatre when Mr. Benjamin Webster became lessee. It is not there now. Who has it?

This week has given us a Shakespearean accession in the shape of an absolute facsimile of the margin copy of the first edition of "Hamlet." Its accuracy is beyond cavil. Photography transferred it to stone; Netherclift—a master in his way—transferred it from stone to paper; and Mr. John Payne Collier attests to its fidelity. Editors of Shakespeare (for we suppose we have not done with them) need not trouble future Dukes of Devonshire for the loan of the first "Hamlet." The late Duke caused the facsimile to be made at his own expense. The number is limited to forty copies, and our great libraries have been thought of in the distribution.

Our architects have been dreaming in vain. We have little chance of having in our time a main building of public offices at Westminster or Whitehall. "A Palace of Administration," reaching from the Abbey to Charing-cross, is what our architects foresee, and our Ministers leave on paper. We are to have, however, a new Foreign Office forthwith. The old one is in a tumble-down state, with a library of sixty thousand volumes stowed away in cellars and in garrets.

There is news from Scotland connected pleasantly with art. Two of our greatest painters are on a joint tour of observation north of the Tweed, and Scotland has heartily welcomed her son David Roberts and her half-son Clarkson Stanfield. Both gentlemen, it is said, travel as much for health as observation. To Mr. Stanfield has been given what Mr. Roberts has had for some time—the diploma and medal of the Royal Scottish Academy.

We must enlarge our National Gallery. The Turner bequest is catching. Alexis Soyer has left six pictures by his wife to the English nation—to the trustees of the National Gallery. Critics assert that they are nearly as good as some of the worst Turners.

A fit successor has been found for Harley in at least one part. Ben Webster succeeds Harley as master and treasurer of the Drury-lane Theatrical Fund.

The enlargement of a public library is always matter for congratulation. The Middle Templars, represented by Mr. Abraham, their architect, are busy building a Middle Temple library. The walls are rising rapidly, and there is a promise of something good. The Middle Temple fountain—pleasant toy as it is—is, we are happy to learn, in no way to be interfered with.

**DEATH OF MR. T. B. CROMPTON.**—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Bonsor Crompton, of Farnworth Mills, near Manchester. Mr. Crompton was most extensively connected with the cotton and paper trades. He died at the residence of Mr. T. Delarue, the Hasells, Sandy, Bedfordshire, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

**MR. JOHN DWYER, architect, Great Marlborough-street, expired at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, on Tuesday evening, August 31, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.** He had been on a fortnight's tour in Belgium, and having suffered severely from sea-sickness while crossing the Channel, was on landing seized with pain in the region of the heart, and died within an hour after quitting the vessel. With artistic powers of a high order, he possessed an extensive knowledge of ornamental art and great fertility of invention. His works display a marked originality, and his favourite style (Italian Renaissance) he treated in a manner peculiarly his own. His pencil sketches are remarkably vigorous and beautiful. Mr. Dwyer was one of the successful competitors in the Government-office competition of 1857, and a perspective view of his design was engraved in this Journal, December 26, 1857.

**LIFE-BOAT SERVICE.**—On the 2nd inst. the American barque *Harriet Francis*, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, United States, ran ashore on the Arklow bank. She was fortunately seen from Arklow, distant eight or nine miles from the scene of the disaster, when the life-boat stationed at that place immediately proceeded to her assistance, and, with the aid of a line and the life-buoy, succeeded in taking off eleven of her crew in the midst of a heavy sea which was breaking over her. The vessel soon after became a total wreck. The remainder of the barque's crew, four in number, had taken to another boat, which was upset, and they were picked up on her bottom. The Arklow life-boat belongs to the Royal National Life-boat Institution. Some fishing-boats had also run to the wreck, but were unable to approach her.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

**PRINCESS.**—The responsibility of such a management as that of Mr. Charles Kean at this theatre, though highly honourable, is connected with much bodily labour and mental solicitude. This circumstance, combined with other causes, has rendered it expedient for this eminent conductor and actor to suspend his cares for the present, and to seek in temporary relaxation and repose for a renewal of his energies. On Friday week last, therefore, he resolved on bringing his season of 1857-8 to a close, and enjoying his vacation until the 2nd of October. After the performance of "Living too Fast" and "The Merchant of Venice," accordingly, Mr. Kean addressed his audience as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the close of each successive season it has been my custom to address a few words to you, in thankfulness for kindness and support. The present year, from various circumstances—in part unavoidable and in part unexpected—has been to me a period of great responsibility, anxiety, and fatigue; relieved, however, by expressions of public feeling and sympathy, the memory of which can only fade with life.

Contrary to my original intention, I feel compelled, from the mental and bodily strain I have undergone, to seek a few weeks' comparative repose, that I may be the better able to bring to a successful termination my next and last season.

Permit me, therefore, to take this opportunity of announcing my intention of reopening this house on Saturday, the 2nd of October, and at the same time to state that on the 30th day of July next I shall take my final leave as director of the Princess' Theatre. In the meantime, ladies and gentlemen, allow me, in Mrs. Kean's name as well as my own, respectfully and gratefully to bid you farewell.

Mr. Kean announced, amidst expressions of regret, the approaching termination of his management of this theatre. This will take place on the 30th of July, 1859; and the forthcoming season will, therefore, be his farewell one. In it will necessarily be crowded many performances which the public will be anxious to witness for the last time, and probably a new revival, to serve as the crowning glory of the series. We await this succession of magnificent productions with interest.

The season just concluded has been the most honourable in this great manager's career. It has included Shakspearean revivals of the highest merit, whether as regards the appointments of the stage or the accomplishment of the actor. The performance of "The Tempest," though offering little that was in accordance with Mr. Kean's genius, in regard to the arch-magician, *Prospero*, was full of suggestion for enchanting scenery, and, designed as it was by the poet for a pageant, teemed with occasions for spectacle. Mr. Kean's invention revelled in the opportunity thus accorded, and realised the gorgeous imaginations of the myriad-minded bard. In "Richard the Second" Mr. Kean had more tangible material, and found in his archaeological treasury ample stores of the real already fabricated, that had but to be applied to his dramatic purpose. In the person of the hero, too, was a character exactly suited to the actor's genius; and one which, with his *Louis XI.*, will be hereafter cited as among the most perfect representations on the boards. Mr. Kean likewise illustrated the season with his *Hamlet*, which is undeniably the best on the modern stage. We now come, in regular course, to "Lear," and "The Merchant of Venice," in which it is our opinion that Mr. Kean excelled his previous efforts. In the former he was left largely at liberty to indulge his taste in illustration, and evinced a wide range of fancy in all respects harmonising with the sublime ideal of the great poet's most tragic production. In the latter he bound himself down to an actual representation of the historical scene, and presented us with a complete picture of Venice, that was as gratifying for its accuracy as for its beauty. Both in *Lear* and *Shylock* Mr. Kean had consulted his histrionic genius, and these characters must be remembered whenever his merits as an actor shall be canvassed by posterity.

**LYCEUM.**—"Kicks and Halfpence" is the title of a new farce by Mr. W. Brough and Dr. Frank, in which the authors endeavour (not very successfully) to embody their notions of the Laughing and the Weeping Philosopher. These are named *Picklepod* and *Honeydew*, and are acted by Mr. J. Rogers and Mr. Emery. We cannot venture to promise a prolonged existence to this little piece.

**HAYMARKET.**—On Monday this house reopened with the comedy of "The Way to Keep Him," a new Spanish ballet, entitled "The Daughter of the Guadalupe," in the person of Senora Nena Perea; and the two farces of "A Wicked Wife" and "A Kiss in the Dark." In the first, the *Widow Belmour* was supported by Mrs. Sinclair, who is engaged for a limited period previous to her departure for America. Senora Perea has lost nothing either of her agility or grace. The ballet is very picturesquely produced. The interior of the theatre has been regilded, and looks particularly cheerful. A new drop-scene by Mr. W. Calcott decorates the stage. It represents a Grecian landscape, with the cart of *Thespis*. The groups are animated with the true classic spirit; and the picture, take it altogether, is pleasing and imposing. The house was overflowing.

**STRAND.**—This little theatre also reopened on Monday, and with an accession of strength, including in its company Mr. Charles Selby and Mr. J. Bland. The former gentleman appeared in a new piece of his own, entitled "The Last of the Pigtales." This is a little one-act comedy, in which the customs and costumes of the present and the past are contrasted and compared. *Sir Noah Starchington* (Mr. Selby) has newly wed a young wife (Miss Swanborough), whose ideas are all of the modern time, and who resolutely determines on reformation. *Old Doodles* (Mr. J. Bland) is outraged by these proceedings, and stimulates the prim old house-keeper (Mrs. Selby) to rebellion. But all is vain against the pertinacity of the fair reformer. She dresses them both in new clothes, and bribes the former with an annuity of fifty pounds. With *Sir Noah* the case is more difficult. Just at the moment that he is about to declare his conversion, he is disgusted by the conduct of his wife's cousin, *Mr. Swellington* (Mr. J. Clark), who not only dresses before dinner in pegtop trousers, loud waistcoats, and leviathan cravats, but for dinner in a loose-sleeve coat, flashy vest, and ridiculous continuations. Looking on this, for a time, as the modern costume for a gentleman, not a *gent*, *Sir Noah* naturally hesitates; but, being afterwards properly apparelled in a suit of genteel black, coincides in the benefit of the change. The dialogue of this little play is carefully written—perhaps somewhat over-written; and the whole is indisputably well acted. So far, Miss Swanborough's new season has opened favourably; and we may safely predict her continued success.

**EXCAVATIONS NEAR ROME.**—Sir Charles Eastlake writes to the *Builder* an account of some important excavations which have been recently made in the neighbourhood of Rome. Several interesting fragments have been thrown up; a portion of the old Roman road (Via Latina) uncovered, and a most interesting tomb, consisting of several chambers highly ornamented, containing sarcophagi, &c., has been discovered. The remains of an early Christian basilica have also been disclosed; and the general impression seems to be that what has hitherto been discovered only forms a small portion of a "pagan," or village, of which the most part still remains to be discovered.

**SMALLPOX AVOIDABLE.**—Not only does the interesting report of Dr. Greenhow to the Board of Health establish the fact that the loathsome disease of smallpox is preventible, but every official paper that falls into our hands testifies to the expediency, nay, the necessity, of enforcing among the poorer classes of the people the beneficent practice of vaccination. Dr. Greenhow shows that smallpox in nine years (from 1848 to 1856) killed 41,290 persons, or 4587 a year. As some prejudice exists, even among professedly "educated" persons, against the efficacy of Dr. Jenner's immortal "patent," so to speak, for the prevention of the pestilence, we shall do well to quote the evidence of the report before us. It is to the effect that "there is no difference of opinion among competent persons as to the almost entire preventibility of the deaths from smallpox." The medical statistics of all countries where vaccination is general prove as much, in defiance of the most obstinate sceptics, and the vast majority of those who fall victims to the foul disease in England are persons non-vaccinated or badly vaccinated. Dr. Greenhow adds, emphatically, "it is certain that if vaccination were universally performed in the best-known manner deaths by smallpox would be among the rarest entries in the register." The very large continuance of smallpox in England is a painful fact, and it is an established truth that this is due to the non-practice, or the inefficient practice, of vaccination. The inference to be drawn from these data is sufficiently obvious.

At the close of the reign of Napoleon I. the total number of members of the Legion of Honour was 9000. Great progress has been made since then. There are now 272,000 members. Their name is, indeed, "legion."

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**BANQUET TO SIR CHARLES BRIGHT AT KILLARNEY.**—On Tuesday evening a grand entertainment was celebrated by the gentry of the county of Kerry in honour of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, at which, amongst other distinguished guests, was his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The dinner was given in the principal apartment of the magnificent railway hotel erected at Killarney; and the company, which numbered over one hundred, was of an extremely select and influential character. The apartment was handsomely decorated with flowers, and behind the principal seat a stand was formed of the English and American flags united. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. H. R. Herbert, M.P., the late Secretary for Ireland, upon whose right was seated his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and on his left Mr. Gurney, the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The other guests at the principal table were the Duke of Manchester, the Knight of Kerry, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Colonel F. Dunne, Professor Thompson, Mr. G. Roe, Mr. Kane, Mr. T. B. O'Connor, &c. The Lord Lieutenant, in the course of his speech, took occasion to allude to his absence from the banquet given to Sir Charles Bright at Dublin. His Excellency entirely disavowed the sectarian and personal motives which had been attributed to him, and stated that his absence was occasioned by no other cause than the pressure of public business. The remarks of his Lordship on the curious coincidences connected with the 5th of August, the day on which the Atlantic cable was completed, will be perused with interest:—"There are some questions (said his Excellency) with regard to the date on which the work was carried out to which I wish to call attention. It was on the 5th of August, 1857, that this enterprise was first commenced, under the auspices of my distinguished predecessor, who I wish was here now to rejoice on its success—I mean only in a private capacity (Cheers and laughter). It was on the 5th of August, 1853, that Columbus left the shores of Spain to proceed on his ever-memorable voyage to America. It was on the 5th of August, 1853, that Sir Hugh Gilbert, a worthy countryman of Raleigh and of Drake, steered his good ship the *Squirrel* to the shores of Newfoundland, and first unfurled the flag of England in the very bay where this triumph has now taken place (loud applause); and it was on this same 5th of August that your Sovereign was received by her Imperial friend amidst the fortifications of Cherbourg, and thereby put an end to the ridiculous nonsense about strife and dissension (Applause). Let this 5th of August be a day ever memorable among nations. Let it be, if I may so term it, the birthday of England" (Applause). No definite opinion was expressed by any of the speakers as to the possibility of remedying the defect in the cable, whatever it may be, which has interrupted the communication, though a tone of hopefulness on the subject pervaded the addresses. Many toasts were proposed and duly honoured, the chief of them being—"The health of the President of the United States;" "Mr. Cyrus Field and the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company;" "The healths of Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Whitehouse, and the other scientific gentlemen connected with the laying of the cable."

**QUEENWOOD COLLEGE.**—The annual picnic at this well-known and admirably-conducted scholastic establishment, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, took place on Thursday week. The respected principal, Mr. Edmondson, his assistants, his wife and family, were, as usual, indefatigable in their endeavours to make all around them happy and comfortable. The picnic took place in the Yew Tree Avenue—one of the most delightful vistas in the world—where, in addition to the pupils, about 100 visitors partook of the bountiful hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson. Nature and art combined to give gaiety to the scene, and the flags and banners that were suspended from tree to tree had a very beautiful appearance. After luncheon the boys returned to their playground, where several well-contested athletic games took place—such as throwing the lance, foot racing, leaping, and throwing the cricket-ball. In the evening a concert was given by the pupils, in which great ability was displayed by several of the young gentlemen who took part in the performance. Between the first and second parts of the concert an address to the principal was proposed by Mr. William Milne, of Manchester, and seconded by Mr. John Parsons Rubie, of Southampton, both of them former pupils at Queenwood. It was signed by twenty-six of the old pupils, who were present on Thursday. This spontaneous tribute of respect was feelingly replied to by Mr. Edmondson. At the close of the concert an excellent supper was laid out for the guests, and the company separated highly delighted with all that they had seen and heard on the charming grounds of Queenwood College.

**THE ORDER OF THE BATH.**—The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Richard Maddox Bromley, Esq., C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy, and of Thomas Tassell Grant, Esq., late Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services of the Navy, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of James Ormiston M'William, Esq., M.D., Surgeon in the Royal Navy, to be Companion of the said Most Honourable Order.

**ANOTHER EXCURSION TRAIN RUN INTO.**—On Monday an excursion train (containing between 700 and 800 persons, the scholars, teachers, and friends of the Chorley National Schools), was delayed at Lostock station, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, for some time, to allow an ordinary passenger train to pass by. Before it went on a passenger train came up, and one of the buffers of the engine came into forcible collision with the guard's van, which it completely smashed, considerably damaging the next carriage, which contained upwards of a score of passengers, and threw several other carriages off the line. The guard was hurled from his seat a distance of about twelve yards; and eight or ten of the passengers, chiefly men and boys, in the carriage next to the van, were thrown from their seats and received severe contusions on the face, body, arms, and legs, while the rest escaped with a severe shaking. The sufferers, none of whom are seriously hurt, were removed from the carriage into the station-house, where their wants were administered to.

**A HORSE KILLED BY WASPS.**—As Major-General Dalton, of the Royal Artillery, was driving with his family in an open carriage, on the afternoon of the 31st ult., a large swarm of wasps, darkening the air by their numbers, attacked his horse, stinging it in every part of the body. They pitched in hundreds upon the horse, pursuing the carriage for nearly a mile, and endangering the lives of all who were in it, who, however, fortunately escaped with only a few stings. Although every necessary remedy was resorted to, the shock given to the nervous system of the horse, and the high state of inflammation produced, caused its death in forty-eight hours.

**A BOILER EXPLOSION** took place on Saturday last at the mill of Mr. Almond, woollen-manufacturer, in the village of Gildersome, near Leeds. The catastrophe, which resulted in the instantaneous death of four persons and the serious injury of seven others, was occasioned by the ignorance and carelessness of the engineer, who paid the penalty by the loss of his own life.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.**—The Rev. H. Mackenzie to be Prebend of Leighton Ecclesiae in the Lincoln Cathedral. Rev. G. B. Blenkin, Vicar of Boston, to be Honorary Prebend of Sutton in Marisco in Lincoln Cathedral. Rev. H. Hasted, Rector of Bradfield-Combus, Suffolk, to be Rural Dean of Sanford. Rev. W. M. Macdonald, Rector of Blackland and Calstone Wellington, near Calne, to be Rural Dean of Avebury. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. W. Cox to Croton, Lincolnshire; Rev. C. F. Fisher to Clatworthy, Somerset; Rev. A. B. Hemsworth to Bacton, Suffolk; Rev. J. T. Parker to Wyton, near St. Ives, Huntingdonshire; Rev. J. Richardson to Sandy, Beds; Rev. R. H. Tressall to Blakeney with Cockthorpe and Langham Parva, Norfolk; Rev. F. G. Vesey to All Saints and Vicar of St. John, Huntingdon; Rev. A. Vogan to North Marden and Curate of East Marden, Sussex; Rev. T. Evans to Llimbedra and Vicarage of Caerhug, Carmarvonshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Abbott to Corsarn, Wilts; Rev. T. Bedford to Old Cleve, near Taunton; Rev. P. S. Glubb to St. Anthony, Menage, Cornwall; Rev. H. Smith to Bunby-in-the-Willows, near Newark; Rev. E. S. Corrie to Great Maplestead; Rev. D. Evans to Bangor, Carmarvonshire; Rev. H. B. Hall to Russell, and Perpetual Curacy of Rathaspick. *Chaplaincy:* Rev. F. K. Harford to the Bishop of Gibraltar. *Incumbencies:* Rev. G. D. Flindt to St. Jude's Church, Glasgow; Rev. N. Germon to Broomfield, Taunton; Rev. J. B. Mitchell to St. Paul's, Tavistock. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. F. Caudwell to Carmichael, near Rad-ruth; Rev. T. H. Tarlton to Warmley, near Bristol; Rev. R. S. Law to Meigh, diocese of Armagh; Rev. D. Walsh to Holy Trinity, Trowbridge. *Curacies:* Rev. S. S. Penny to St. Matthias Church on the Weir, Bristol; Rev. R. E. Baillie to Clondevadock, diocese of Raphoe; Rev. W. H. Brassington to Castlemayeadam, diocese of Dublin; Rev. G. Balstrode to Gatecombe, Isle of Wight; Rev. R. Cooper to Ballymoran, diocese of Cork, &c.; Rev. C. M. Empson to St. Endellion, Cornwall; Rev. J. Fawcett to Tancy, diocese of Dublin; Rev. J. L. Fish to Ashen, near Halstead, Essex; Rev. R. Gibbings to Killarney, diocese of Limerick; Rev. T. Hodgins to Hilberton and Whaddon; Rev. A. W. Irwin to Bullinade, diocese of Cork, &c.; Rev. H. Jones to Llanyblodwell, Salop; Rev. J. D. Jones to Llanyll, Merionethshire; Rev. T. W. S. Langdon to South Perrott-cum-Masterston, Beaminster; Rev. P. Leo to Bonmahon, diocese of Cashel, &c.; Rev. E. A. Lyle to Upper Cumber, diocese of Derry; Rev. B. Reeves to Fernow, diocese of Cloyne; Rev. A. C. Risk to St. James's, Burnley, Lancashire; Rev. W. Stevenson to Drumcondra, diocese of Dublin; Rev. G. H. Waterfall to Leverbridge, Lancashire; Rev. W. M. Watkins to Llanannan, Denbighshire; Rev. E. J. Wright to Holy Trinity, Clifton, Gloucestershire.

**BISHOP MALTBY** has presented a donation of £20 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution. The demands on this valuable institution are at present very heavy. In addition to having seventy life-boats under its management, it is now building ten new life-boats for various dangerous points of the coast. When complete, with carriages, houses, and other stores, these ten life-boats will cost at least £3000.

The flowers that were used for the decoration of the Royal train from Leeds to the north were supplied from the extensive flower-garden at Ripley Castle, which has been occupied by the Ingilby family since 1390.



## THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

The cities of Holland on Saturday, the 4th inst., put on their holiday attire, to pay due honour to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, on his attaining his majority. The Constitution of Holland provides that no subject of his Majesty shall be of age before his twenty-third birthday, but that the King is of age on his eighteenth birthday. The Prince of Orange completed his eighteenth year on Saturday last; and, as his Royal Highness is still a subject, many thought that the King intended to abdicate in favour of his son. Hence the rumours on this subject that were floating about the French and English papers a few weeks ago. There are others who aver that this premature coming of age of the heir to the throne was a manoeuvre for securing for the Prince State pay and a State household five years before he could constitutionally claim them. Be all this as it may, the Prince of Orange was on Saturday last formally congratulated by the people of Holland on the attainment of his majority. In Amsterdam, as well as in all the other cities of Holland, illuminations and feasts were the order of the day, or rather of the night, and the Prince of Orange has become a Privy Councillor and a Major-General.

The house of Orange has always been considered by the people of Holland as the palladium of their rights, liberties, and privileges. From the time of the sagacious William the Silent, who in the days of our good Queen Bess repelled with his little band of sturdy patriots the power of Spanish arrogance and despotism, to the time of the liberal-minded William II., who in 1849 prescribed the articles of the Charter which is the basis of the present liberal Constitution of Holland, the house of Orange has always eminently distinguished itself by its unwavering defence of liberty and Protestantism. It therefore well becomes the people of this industrious and prosperous commonwealth to receive with enthusiastic hope another representative of a house which has been the instrument of working out so much good for them.

Some months ago it was stated by the English and French journals that the Prince of Orange had asked, and been promised, the hand of our Princess Alice; and, though the subject is less talked about now than it was then, and is by many altogether discredited, it is still thought in high quarters that such an alliance will eventually be effected.

At a very early age the Prince of Orange was intrusted to the educational care of an English lady, who, assiduously assisted by his exemplary mother the Queen, anxiously devoted her best energies to her responsible office. Subsequently the Prince was removed to the educational establishment of Dr. de Raadt—a man of high scholastic reputation—where he passed three or four years, sharing in the studies, amusements, and domestic life of all the boys—sons of statesmen, clergymen, lawyers, and merchants—intrusted to Dr. de Raadt's care. At this point of his history his Royal parents seem to have evinced a very laudable determination that their son and heir should be educated among his future subjects as a man, rather than as princes are too usually educated.

On leaving school the Prince of Orange entered the University of Leyden, where, throughout his academical career, which he terminated a few weeks ago, after taking his Doctor's degree, he distinguished himself by his zealous attention to study, by his affable demeanour, and by his superior attainments. He is an excellent linguist, and, under the judicious training of his English tutor, Mr. Henry Attwell (admitted last Saturday by his Majesty to the Order of the Oaken Crown, in recognition of his services), he has not only succeeded in attaining a correct and extensive acquaintance with our language and literature, but seems, judging from all the good things that are known and said of him, to have studied, *con amore*, the peculiarities, while he displays the idiosyncrasies, of the English gentleman.

The Prince, it is said by those well up in palace gossip, intends passing two years at the University of Oxford, following the example of his grandfather, William II., in order to cultivate a further acquaintance with the ancient Greeks and the modern English. We are not able to state distinctly that such is the case; but as his Royal Highness "is o'er young to marry yet," and neither state nor military affairs are likely to demand much of his attention for some time to come, perhaps he could scarcely pass two years of the present impressionable period of his life better than by studying



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

ancient lore, our constitutional legislation, and our national aspirations on "the charmed banks of the Isis."

## QUEEN VICTORIA VISITING THE TOMB OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

HER Majesty and the Prince Consort, during their recent visit to Prussia, inspected the tomb of Frederick the Great. They were accompanied on the occasion by the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, &c. In our Engraving the Prince of Prussia is represented directing her Majesty's attention to the tomb; to his right are the Prince and Princess Frederick William; immediately behind the Queen is Prince Albert; and at his side is the Princess of Prussia. The aged verger who attended upon the Royal party, standing at the entrance to the vault, also showed the tomb to Napoleon I. The remains of Frederick the Great lie in a tomb beneath the pulpit of the Garrison Kirche (Church of the Garrison) in Potsdam. They are inclosed in a plain metal sarcophagus above ground. His sword, originally laid upon it, was carried off by Napoleon, and all traces of it are lost; but on each side of the pulpit, over the tomb, now hang the eagles and standards taken from Napoleon's armies by the Prussians; a fitting retribution, and as it were an atonement, to the shade of the hero for this paltry theft. The other tomb—which is of marble, with metal knobs at the corners—in the same vault, is that of William I. Around the walls of the church, tablets inscribed with the names of the brave soldiers who distinguished themselves and perished during the war of Liberation are suspended.

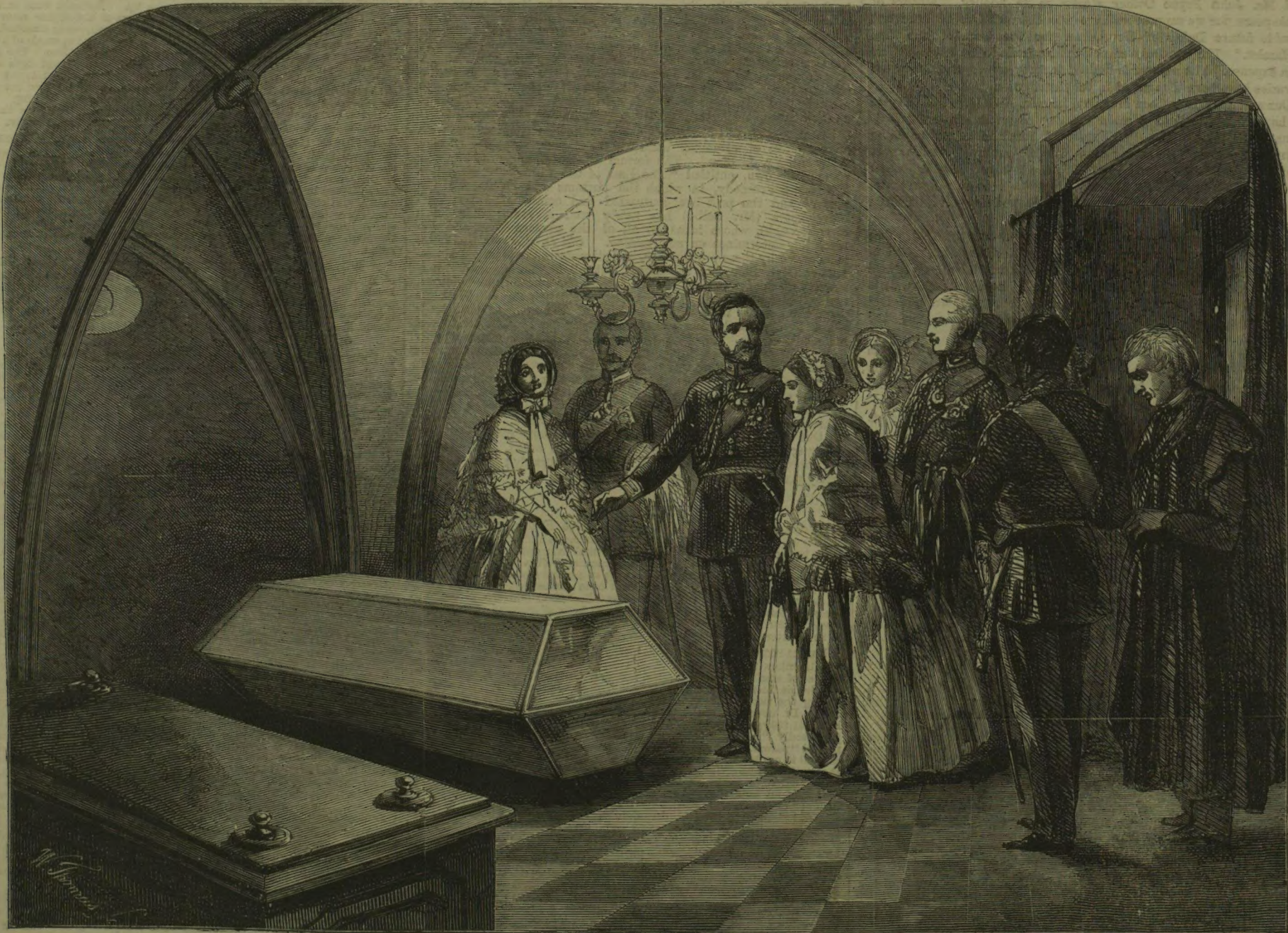
## MUSIC.

We have already given some account of the earlier proceedings of the Birmingham Festival, which was held last week, and terminated on Friday, the 3rd inst. We have now to add a few particulars respecting the subsequent performances.

The great day of the festival was Thursday, when "The Messiah" was performed. As usual, there was a vast concourse. Every seat was sold at the highest rate of admission, a guinea; and many more would have been disposed of had the hall been sufficient to contain them. All the rank and fashion of Warwickshire and the neighbouring counties were assembled, and the magnificent building presented a most brilliant and imposing aspect. In regard to this oratorio, one of the most sublime efforts ever made by human genius, the language of eulogy has been long ago exhausted. The principal performers were those to whom we have been accustomed to listen in Exeter Hall—Sims Reeves, Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Weiss; to whom were added Madame Viardot, Madame Castellan, and Signor Belletti.

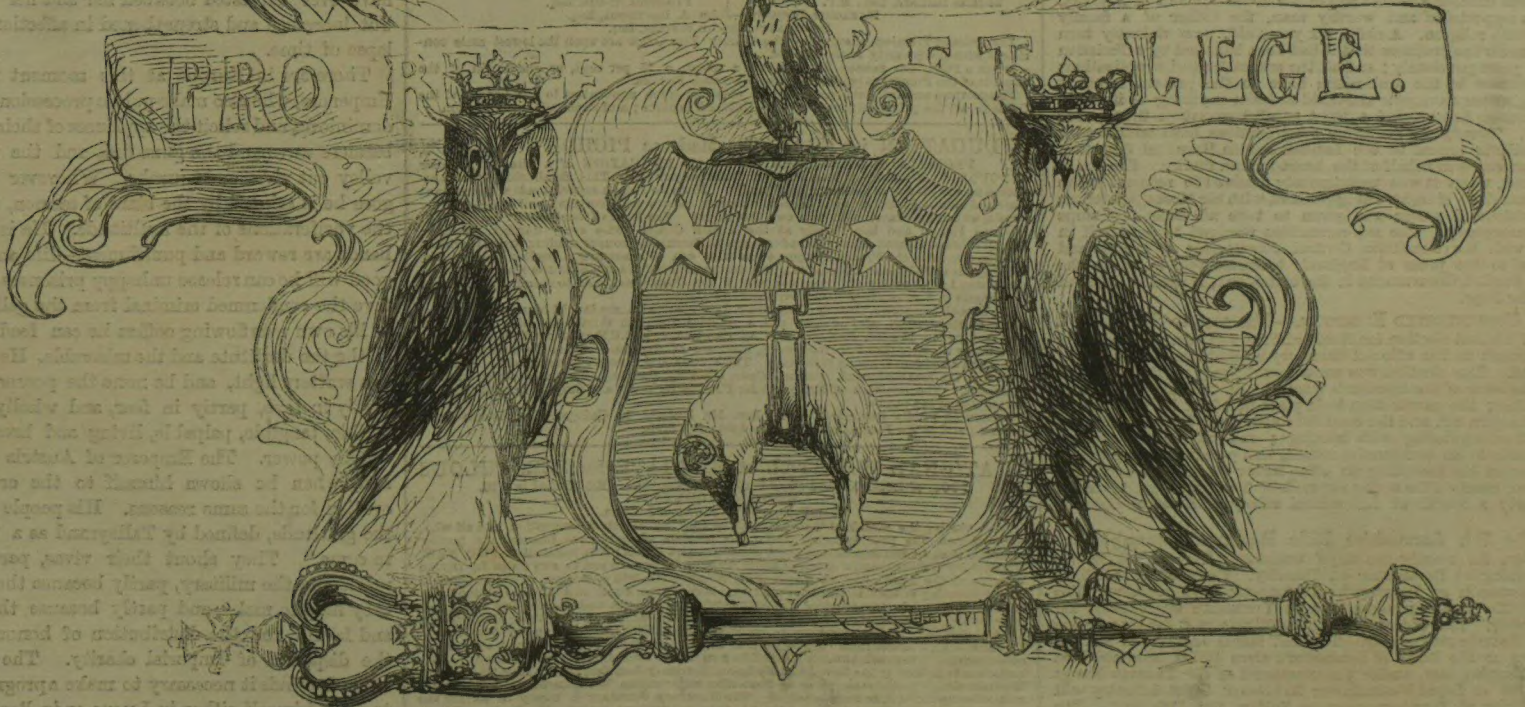
The addition of those foreign singers was unnecessary, because it gave occasion to the division of parts between two performers when one would have been sufficient. Thus Miss Dolby was deprived of two of her finest airs, "Oh thou that tellest," and "He shall feed his flock," in order that they might be given to Madame Viardot, who, with all her talent, is less of a Handelian singer than our countrywoman. In the same manner there was no reason for dividing the bass part between Mr. Weiss and Signor Belletti. The performance, nevertheless, was admirable. Sims Reeves was in possession of all his powers, and sang the opening recitative, "Comfort ye, my people," and the subsequent air, "Every valley," as Braham used to sing them of old, and as none but Reeves can sing them now. Madame Novello's "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was sublime; and Miss Dolby's "He was despised and rejected" was pathos itself. We are glad that Miss Dolby has restored the second part of this fine air, which has been so long and so unaccountably omitted. The grandeur of the choruses was unspeakable. The receipts of this morning exceeded £2500.

On Friday morning the performances consisted of Mr. Henry Leslie's new oratorio (or biblical cantata) "Judith"—a work which has excited much interest in our musical circles. Mr. Leslie was already favourably known by his "Immanuel" and other works of merit, and this new production raised expectations which have not been disappointed. The title of this piece indicates its subject, which at once suggests itself to the imagination—the tale related in the apocryphal Book of Maccabees, of the famous Jewish heroine who delivered her country from the Assyrian yoke by slaying in his sleep the general of the invading army. The story is thrown into a dramatic form by Mr. Chorley, whose libretto affords good scope for musical effect and expression. The incidents are few and simple. The drama is divided into three parts. The first opens with a chorus descriptive of the terror and despair of the inhabitants of the city of Bethulia, beleaguered by the Assyrian host, *Orias*, the governor, in vain endeavouring to tranquillise them, when *Judith* appears among them—exhorts them to trust in God; promises to do a great thing for their deliverance; and departs, followed by the prayers of the priests and the people. In the second part *Judith* and her attendant appear in the Assyrian camp, surrounded by the soldiers, who conduct them to the camp of *Holofernes*. He asks her whence she comes, and what is her purpose? She replies that she has fled from the Jews, and promises to deliver them into his hands. Captivated by her beauty, he makes a great banquet in her honour; and a musical representation of the Assyrian orgies closes the second part. In the third, *Holofernes* is asleep in his tent, with *Judith* and her attendant watching him. After praying for the success of her enterprise, she takes his falchion and strikes him dead; and, escaping by night from the camp, returns with her attendant to the city, where she is welcomed with acclamations and songs of triumph and thanksgiving. Mr. Leslie's music is full of striking effects. The character of *Judith*, written for a contralto voice, was personated by Madame Viardot with that high dramatic genius for which she is pre-eminent among all the vocalists of the day. And the part of *Holofernes*, for a barytone, was sustained by Belletti



QUEEN VICTORIA VISITING THE TOMB OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.





SIR PETER FAIRBAIRN, MAYOR OF LEEDS.—SEE PAGE 248.



with great energy and power. The other parts *Ozias*, the governor of the city, and *Amthal*, the attendant of *Jeduth*, the one performed by Sims Reeves, the other by Madame Castellani, are entirely destitute of dramatic interest—mere vehicles of music, in fact. This is a great fault in the construction of the work; but Mr. Leslie has made some compensation for the insignificance of these characters by giving them some beautiful music, to which ample justice was done by the two accomplished performers. The choruses, which do great honour to Mr. Leslie's powers as a contrapuntist, were splendidly sung, and made a great impression. The reception of the work was highly favourable; Mr. Leslie was loudly applauded on entering the orchestra, and received a similar tribute of approbation on leaving it.

The miscellaneous concerts of Wednesday and Thursday evening do not require particular notice, as they were made up of favourite songs from Italian operas and other things familiar to musical people. These concerts were very indifferently attended; and the consequence, we understand, has been that the pecuniary result of the festival will fall short of that of 1855. This festival, nevertheless, has been a great, magnificent, and successful meeting.

THE LEEDS FESTIVAL began only on Wednesday last; the time of its commencement originally intended having been thrown back a day by the Queen's visit to inaugurate the new hall, of which there is an account in another part of our columns.

The business of the general rehearsal was accomplished before her Majesty's arrival, the whole of Monday being devoted to that purpose; those things which from their novelty demanded the largest share of attention being carefully gone through, under the direction of Dr. Bennett, the conductor. The instrumental band which mustered on that morning numbered ninety-five performers, and was made up of the entire orchestra of the London Philharmonic Society, with several select instrumentalists from the principal towns in Yorkshire. The chorus was composed wholly of Yorkshire people, and numbered two hundred and forty-five chorists. Thus the whole choral and instrumental host, exclusive of the solo performers, was 340 strong. A numerical strength not comparable to the 700 who habitually assemble in Exeter Hall, or even to the 500 who assembled last week in Birmingham; but in real vocal power not inferior to either. We are not in love with the prevailing and growing fashion of bringing together vast crowds of performers at our choral music meetings. Every year's experience convinces us more and more of its absurdity; it creates an enormous machine, which no conductor is able to manage; and, in proportion as noise and confusion increase, true musical power is diminished. The magnificent Townhall of Leeds is as spacious as any music-hall ought ever to be; and in that hall on Wednesday between three and four hundred singers and instrumentalists created a deeper impression of power and grandeur than twice that number are able to do in our great hall in the Strand. The Yorkshire chorists, it is true, are the best in England, and probably not surpassed in Europe. The Leeds chorus was Yorkshire out-and-out—there was not an alien among them, or a single man or woman not completely up to his or her work. Nature has given them full, true, mellow voices: they have all been trained in the same school, are all moved by the same spirit, and all have the same genuine love of harmony.

The principal singers in "Elijah" were our usual metropolitan celebrities—Clara Novello, Sims Reeves, Weiss, Miss Palmer (vice Miss Dolby, prevented from singing by indisposition), Madame Weiss, and Mr. Santley, with some singers of provincial reputation, particularly Mrs. Sunderland, who is a great favourite (not undeservedly) in the northern counties. This being the case, the principal features of the performance were much the same as they generally are in London: it being in the choruses—in their precision, *oneness*, and the unequalled beauty and volume of their musical sound—that the magnificence of the Leeds performance of Mendelssohn's *chef d'œuvre* consisted.

The hall was filled to the doors with the rank, fashion, and beauty of Yorkshire; and truly it exhibited a superb spectacle. During the performance there was neither applause nor encores; but the public favourites were heartily welcomed as they took their places in the orchestra, and Dr. Bennett, the gifted conductor, was greeted with prolonged cheers and acclamations.

The success of the festival is beyond a doubt. Before it began the sale of tickets was more than sufficient to defray every expense; and, all the rest being clear profit, the benefit to be derived by the General Infirmary is expected to be very great.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A mishap has occurred to the Atlantic cable. On Monday it was officially reported from the company's offices that no intelligible signals had been received from Newfoundland since one o'clock on Friday morning, and the cause of the stoppage was unknown. In a letter to the *Times*, by Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician, and, according to his own statement, one of the four original promoters of the Atlantic telegraph, complaining of his treatment by the company, it appears that he warned them that the home end of the cable needed further protection from the chafing of the waves upon the shore. A similar stoppage, or half stoppage, occurred, it seems, some days before this last, and the Valencia end of the cable was raised and repaired by Mr. Whitehouse. The directors, however, disregarded his remonstrances. As regards the injury to the cable, Mr. Whitehouse says—"There is, I apprehend, little real cause for anxiety, nor is there necessarily, so far as I am at present aware, anything in this obstruction calculated to damp the most sanguine hopes of ultimate complete success. It is apparently no more than a repetition, from continued exposure to the same causes, of the fault or injury, already once removed, and which ought by this time, so far as human means admit, to have been prevented or rendered impossible." The permanent shore end of the cable intended for the Valencia end, and which is much stronger and thicker than the rest, and calculated to resist the greater amount of risk to which it is exposed as it approaches the landing-place, has been shipped at Plymouth, and will be conveyed to its destination without delay. The condition of the Atlantic telegraph at the time of our going to press was as follows:—Signals continued to be received, but they were too uncertain and faint to be intelligible. Occasionally an entire word was given; but never anything approaching to a sentence. The experiments made still lead to the belief that the injury is near the coast—probably within two or three miles.

FORCIBLE ABDUCTION OF A JEWISH CHILD.—A cruel and barbarous scene was enacted a month ago in the house of a Jew at Bologna, named Mortara, a respectable and worthy man, the father of a family professing the Jewish religion. A child, six years old, was violently torn from its parents under the pretence that it had been baptised by a Christian maid servant two years previously; and all the entreaties and supplications offered by the parents to the authorities have to the present moment proved unavailing, either to recover the child or learn anything of its fate. This forcible abduction has created a most painful sensation throughout the Jewish world. Twenty-one Sardinian congregations have addressed a joint and most pathetic appeal to the London Jewish Board of Deputies, soliciting its interference in behalf of the heart-broken family. The board met on Monday last, when it was unanimously resolved to respond to the appeal. A sub-committee of eight was appointed, with Sir Moses Montefiore at its head, to which full power was given to take all necessary steps required by the emergency. The sub-committee resolved to put itself in communication with the Israelitish Central Consistories of France and Holland, to appeal to the press of England, to endeavour to enlist the sympathy of the English Government in the cause, and, if need be, to send a deputation to the Pope.

COST OF AN UNCONTESTED ELECTION.—The cost to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton of his last election for Hertfordshire, following immediately upon his appointment to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, was £1147 12s. 8d. The election was uncontested; only eight days intervened between the issue of the Speaker's warrant and the day of election; there was no polling; the nomination took place in a field in the vicinity of Hertford in the open air, and the candidate addressed the constituency from a wagon, thus dispensing with hustings; and yet, despite circumstances so favourable to an inexpensive return, this purely formal proceeding, consequent upon his accepting an office under the Crown, subjected him to an outlay of nearly £150 a day for each of the eight days, a Sunday included, or nearly a fourth of his annual salary of £5000 as Colonial Minister.

MILITIA.—The 7th Lancashire Rifle Regiment assembled at Bury, on Tuesday, for twenty-one days' training. The Dorset Militia assembled for training at Dorchester on Tuesday. The Norfolk Artillery met at Great Yarmouth on Tuesday for twenty-one days' training. The East Norfolk Militia Artillery assembled at Yarmouth on Tuesday for three weeks' training. The Cornwall Rangers' Militia met for twenty-one days' training at Bodmin on Tuesday. The 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia, commonly known as the Duke of Lancaster's Own Rifles, assembled at Birkenhead on Tuesday last, under the command of Sir Thomas George Hesketh. The 3rd or Royal Westminster Middlesex Light Infantry will assemble for training at Turnham-green on Friday, the 17th inst. The East Suffolk Militia will assemble for twenty-one days' training at Ipswich on Tuesday, the 5th of October.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 12.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 13.—Loss of the *Central American* steamer, 1857. 400 lives lost.  
TUESDAY, 14.—Holy Cross. Duke of Wellington died, 1852.  
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Moon's 1st quarter, 5h. 16m., a.m.  
THURSDAY, 16.—New York taken, 1777. Shakspeare's House sold, 1847.  
FRIDAY, 17.—Lambert. Fennimore Cooper died, 1851.  
SATURDAY, 18.—Peace Congress at Brussels, 1843.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 43	4 29	5 16	5 31	6 7	6 30	6 53
7 19	7 57	8 41	9 30	10 14	10 59	

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Open Every Evening.  
Repaid and Restored.—MONDAY, SEPT. 13th, THE WAY TO KEEP HIM. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, Mrs. E. White, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Reynolds. A SPANISH BALLET, in which the renowned Perla Nena will appear; A WICKED WIFE, Mr. Compton and Miss Reynolds; and A KISS IN THE DARK.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Immense Success.—First Appearance of Mrs. A. MELLON. The New Comedy, *EXTREMES*; or, *Men of the Day*; and the New Farce, *TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE*, every Evening.—Doors open at Half-past 6; commence at 7. Box-office open from 11 to 5 daily.

MR. CHARLES KEAN'S FAREWELL SEASON  
as Manager of the ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE will commence on SATURDAY, the 2nd October next, and conclude on SATURDAY, the 30th July.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.  
Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass. Positively the last five nights of Mr. James Anderson and Miss Elsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves will appear on Saturday next, assisted by a first-rate company of vocalists and the band of the Princess.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FOUNTAINS.—Another display of the GREAT FOUNTAINS and ENTIRE SYSTEM of WATERWORKS will take place on MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 13th, at Four o'clock. This display will include the whole of the Upper Series, the Water Temple, the Great Cascades and Waterfalls, the Beautiful Fountain of the Great Lower Basin with centre jets throwing up the water 214 feet high; in all 20,000 jets, discharging 130,000 gallons of water per minute.—Doors open at Nine. Admission One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th.—Monday, 13th September, Open at Nine. Great Fountains and entire system of Waterworks. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. Friday, 17th, Open at Twelve. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Saturday, 18th, Open at Ten. Grand Concert, Madame Clara Novello. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. On Sundays the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders gratuitously from 1.30 till Sunset, on presenting their Admission Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The GREAT PICTURE by JAMES WARD, R.A., considered by the most eminent connoisseurs as the rival of the celebrated PAUL POTTER BULL, and which excited great interest in the Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is now ON VIEW in the New Gallery. Above 230 important ancient and modern Pictures have lately been added to the Collection now formed in the New Gallery within the Building.  
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, adjoining the Picture Gallery, is now Open, and contains several hundred first-class specimens.  
Applications for space for the exhibition of sterling works to be addressed to the Secretary.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical ENTERTAINMENT, SATURDAY, EVERY EVENING, at Eight, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. The Entertainment embodies fourteen Improvements of Character, Scotch, English, and Irish Ballads, Operatic Selections, Whims and Oddities, Orbits from Punch, &c. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Morning Representation every Saturday, at Three. No extra charge for booking seats.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.  
THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE (as performed by them 1000 times in the provinces), will appear at Leighton Buzzard, September 13th; Buckingham, 14th; Leicester, 15th; Loughborough, 16th; Belper, 17th.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross.—TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS.—For One Month only, previous to Professor Frikell's departure on a Provincial Tour. Every Evening, at Eight. Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 35, Old Bond-street.

PATRON.—H. R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.  
THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION is OPEN DAILY, from 12 to 5 and 7 to 10 o'clock, with all its POPULAR LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS, &c.—Admission, 1s.; The Laboratory is open for Analyses, Pupils, &c., under the direction of Mr. E. V. Gardner, Professor of Chemistry.

MADAME TUSSEAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions, their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.  
PATRON, Field Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount COMBERMERE, G.C.B., G.C.H.  
FOR GENERAL EDUCATION AND MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.  
For Prospectuses, &c., apply to Captain BARROW, at the College.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and the application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive collection of specimens, and will begin on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8th, at Nine o'clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, near Weybridge, seventeen miles from London. Trains at all hours to the Walton Station. The Billiard-room will be completed this week; and the Tariff upon the reduced scale may be had upon application at the Company's Offices, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart as above.

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EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—Madame PICHON'S FRENCH PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT for the EDUCATION of a Limited Number of YOUNG LADIES, No. 6, Rue Wiscoy, Boulogne-sur-Mer.—This Establishment is conducted on the plan of a well-regulated family. Madame Pichon superintends with constant maternal care and solicitude the morals, manners, general improvement, and comfort of her Pupils, who are educated with her own Daughters. The Pupils attend Divine Service with Madame Pichon and her Family at the parish Chapel twice every Sunday. Madame Pichon's Establishment offers great advantages to Parents desirous of sending their Daughters to France to learn the French Language; as they can also acquire a perfect knowledge of the English and German Languages. The instruction is the same as in the French Colleges, and young Ladies wishing to become qualified for Governesses and to obtain a Diplôme de l'Académie in France are prepared for their examinations.  
The French Language, History, Geography, Literature, &c., are taught by an eminent Professor of the College of Boulogne and a resident Parisian Governess. English in all its branches, by an English Professor, M.A. of Cambridge, M.R.C.P., and resident Governesses German by a native (Docteur en sciences), Professor of that Language at the College of Boulogne, and a resident German Governess. The French and German Languages are constantly spoken in the Establishment. Italian, Music, Drawing, Dancing, &c., are taught by eminent Professors. The selection of Professors for Piano-forte, Harp, and Singing Lessons is left to the parents of the pupils.  
References kindly permitted to the Rev. Mr. Burgess, 10, Cadogan-place, Sloane-street London; and to the Parents of present and former Pupils.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL at MARGATE for SCROFULOUS POOR of LONDON and other Parts of the Kingdom. Established in 1795.

PATRON.—The QUEEN.  
VICE-PATRON.—The Bishop of London.  
Those visiting the seaside at this season of the year for health or recreation, and all who compassionate the poor suffering under the miseries of Scrofulous Disease, are hereby informed that, in full dependence upon their support of this noble institution, TWO NEW WARDLS for Children, and a spacious Room for School Purposes and to serve also for Divine Worship on the Lord's Day, were opened on Monday, the 9th of August, in the presence of a large assembly of the friends of the charity. Beds, Baths, Food, and Medical Attendance are now provided for two hundred and fifty scrofulous patients, and the Hospital is full, and patients waiting for admission. The Rev. JOHN HODGSON, M.A. (late Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet), earnestly invites attention to his FIVE-SHILLING LIST set up for 5000 names. Upwards of 5000 names from various parts of England are already inserted, and the annual subscription against each name is limited to a sum not exceeding "Five Shillings." Subscriptions to be sent to the Rev. John Hodgson, Honorary Secretary, No. 3 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, in postage stamps, or by Post-office order on the Westminster Branch. Every such subscription will be acknowledged. The Honorary Secretary is happy in having the opportunity of reporting a legacy of £1000 to this charity from the late Mr. Morley. Efforts are now making for keeping the new wards open for a limited number of patients during the winter, the adoption of this measure depending on the extent of public support.

On SEPTEMBER 25 will be published

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER  
OF THE  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
CONTAINING  
THE NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE,  
AND  
THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE,  
FROM DESIGNS BY F. N. PAGE;  
"SHEEP," AND "CROSSING THE STREAM,"  
DRAWN BY E. DUNCAN,  
PRINTED IN COLOURS.

This DOUBLE NUMBER will contain, in addition to the above, ENGRAVINGS of HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LEEDS, with many other Illustrations of great interest.

Office, 198, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1853.

## HER MAJESTY AT LEEDS.

A ROYAL progress by Queen Victoria is a thing *sui generis*, and neither ancient nor modern times can offer its parallel. Although we live in such locomotive days that everybody travels, and the Sovereign, sharing the custom of the people, is whirled from place to place so frequently that her gracious countenance is familiar to all classes of her subjects, yet her visit to any town or city through which she may have passed twenty times before excites the most enthusiastic loyalty of its people. In a still greater degree her visit to any district, rural or urban, which she has not previously honoured with her presence, creates a degree of excitement and jubilation almost amounting to a frenzy, and more than sufficient to disprove the character for unimpressibility and undemonstrativeness which superficial foreigners have endeavoured to affix upon the inhabitants of these islands. Never in any of her progresses, at home or abroad, was her Majesty received with more genuine delight than that with which the people of Leeds, and the great surrounding hives of industry, hailed and greeted her within their smoky purlieus on Tuesday last. Let the kings and potentates of the earth read and study the circumstances of that splendid ovation. Let them turn to profitable account the spectacle of a free people face to face with their constitutional Sovereign. Let them contrast their state with hers. Let them note the differences between the welcomes they extort and those which are spontaneously given to her. Let them ask themselves who sits upon the happiest and the securest throne in the world, and what are the conditions on and by which that throne is so happy and so secure, and they will learn a lesson useful to themselves, and in some degree, it is to be hoped, useful to the people whom they govern.

Monarchs and statesmen—if they be philosophers, as some of them are—do not attach any great importance to the mere favour of the mob. The instability of popular approbation has been proverbial in all ages. Jewish, Phenician, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman history tell the same tale. Ancient Nineveh, and civilisations to which even that of Nineveh may be modern, would, if they could speak to us, tell us the same story as Paris or London. The same crowds that throng the streets of a mighty capital to greet the accession or the marriage of a great Prince, or to welcome the return of a victorious General laden with the spoils of a hundred enemies, will congregate in the same capital to shout their savage delight at the decapitation of the self-same King or the humiliation of the self-same Conqueror. The identical same Wellington who saved Europe and gave it peace for forty years, the idol and the boast of his countrymen, was pelted with stones in the streets of London. All this is trite and old; and the truly wise man, whether he sits upon a throne, or looks at thrones, and all that appertains to them from the distant retirement of his study or his workshop, knows full well that popular favour or disfavour is of itself no criterion of merit or virtue; that it is of no value when undeserved, and of only moderate value and uncertain stability even when it has been fairly and honourably earned. Yet, notwithstanding all this, and much more that might be urged in the same sense, neither the kings nor the nations of Europe should look unmoved or uninstructed at the personal popularity of Queen Victoria, and at the relations which have ever subsisted between her and her people, and which have but increased and strengthened in affectionate cordiality with the lapse of time.

There are in Europe at this moment three great and potent Emperors, who also make public processions within their respective dominions, and solicit the applauses of their subjects. For them the banners wave and the guns fire, and the throats of the millions volley out vivas and hurrahs. Wherever the Emperor Alexander goes he is saluted by the blaze of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the vociferations of the multitude. He is Lord Absolute. In his hands are reward and punishment—life and death. By his mere good will he can release unhappy prisoners from long captivity and save the condemned criminal from the gallows or the wheel. Out of his own overflowing coffers he can feed hungry thousands, and clothe the destitute and the miserable. He can scatter largess as the sun scatters light, and be none the poorer. He is worshipped—partly in love, partly in fear, and wholly with reverence—as the visible, tangible, palpable, living and breathing representative of earthly power. The Emperor of Austria is in a similar position; and, when he shows himself to the crowd, receives the same ovation for the same reasons. His people throng around him with the gratitude, defined by Talleyrand as a "keen sense of favours to come." They shout their vivas, partly to the order of the police and the military, partly because they love the show which they help to make, and partly because they also look for largess and favour, for the distribution of honours and rewards, and for the dispensal of Imperial charity. The Emperor Napoleon III., when he finds it necessary to make a progress through his realm—to show himself either in Lyons or in Bordeaux, in Cherbourg or in Brittany—receives a similar greeting from the delighted crowds.



In him they see the personification of power—the Man with the strong hand, the firm grip, and the indomitable will, and they admire, even if they cannot love, him. On such occasions he turns on the enthusiasm of his people from the main tank of his police system, just a London water company turns on the water from a reservoir. Great and marvellous is the display, and to the superficial or too-easily-pleased observer it might seem to represent an unbounded popularity. But these three Emperors command the applause, order it, bespeak it, regulate it, stipulate for it, and take means to secure it at every point of their progress. And an essential and most imposing portion of this show, without which all the rest would be as nothing, is the splendid military retinue of foot and horse, the immense escort of plumed and armed men, the braying of the trumpets, and the thunders of the guns. These great and despotic Sovereigns do not trust themselves alone and unguarded in the midst of their well-beloved people; and, even when they seem to be alone, are preceded and followed by wakeful and observant spies, unseen, but everywhere present. But the Royal progresses of Queen Victoria differ from all these. She has no escort but her own grooms and domestics. She has no spies, no military, no police, save the police of the town, employed by the town in its own interest, and not in hers. She has no money to scatter amid the crowd. She has no places or pensions to give away. She cannot open the prison doors and bid either the debtor or the criminal go free. She is the subject of the law, as much as the meanest of her people, and has no power to infringe or abrogate the humblest of its enactments. She is nothing but the topmost stone of [the great pyramid of our dominion—the living symbol of law, order, and liberty; endeared to the people by her personal character; illustrious as the representative of a long line of noble and royal ancestors; beloved as a sister by every good wife and mother within her dominions; and respected for every private virtue that can adorn the woman, and every public virtue that can uphold and decorate the Sovereign. The homage rendered to her is as spontaneous as it is heartfelt and universal. It is not the mere applause of an unreasoning mob, smitten with admiration for the external splendours of regal power, but the affection of a thinking nation, pervading all classes with the same intensity.

We trust there are many more such peaceful triumphs as that of last Monday in store for the Queen of Great Britain, and that circumstances may yet favour the realisation of the idea which comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic—that she will be induced to visit her Canadian empire. Her progress through the United States of America to that portion of the continent which still yields her allegiance, and is both proud and happy to do so, would throw into the shade, by the splendour of the reception given to her, all the previous journeys of all the Sovereigns who ever lived. Brother Jonathan can express his delight with a fervour and fulness seldom exhibited in England, as we have seen in the rejoicings with which he hailed the successful submersion of the electric cable; and, were the Queen to pass from New York to Boston, Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec, there would be a succession of spectacles which would dwarf and pale all the ovations that Europe has ever witnessed. The Americans and Canadians have conceived the idea that this thing is to be done; and in these times, when the most extraordinary events are looked upon as quite ordinary, and as if they were simply matters of course, it is not an extravagant stretch of credulity to believe that even this great idea will be realised. We trust that it will, and that the electric telegraph will record it under the waves of the Atlantic.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, after her return from Germany on the 30th ult., held a Privy Council at Osborne, at which Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 19th of October to the 18th of November. At the Council Lord Stanley was sworn in Secretary of State for India, and the new seals of office were approved by her Majesty. Mr. Fisher, Surgeon in Chief to the Metropolitan Police, was presented to her Majesty by the Right Hon. S. Walpole, and received the honour of knighthood.

On Sunday last her Majesty and the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service at Whippingham parish church. The Rev. J. Prothero performed the service.

On Monday, at a quarter past eight a.m., the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Princess Helena, left Osborne for Leeds. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby. The Royal party crossed over in the *Fairy* to Gosport, where a special train was waiting. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred accompanied her Majesty as far as Kew, where his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales met the Queen. Prince Alfred quitted the train here, and proceeded with the Prince of Wales to the White Lodge, Richmond Park, on a visit to his Royal Highness. The Queen arrived at Leeds at 6.15 p.m., and immediately proceeded to Woodley House, the private residence of the Mayor of Leeds, where her Majesty passed the night.

On Tuesday the Queen was present at the inauguration of the new Town-hall of Leeds. In the afternoon her Majesty left for Scotland, arriving at Edinburgh at 7.30 p.m. At Darlington a saloon carriage, which had conveyed Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa from London the same morning, was added to the Queen's train. Her Majesty was welcomed with the usual enthusiasm at Newcastle, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and other places on the route. The Duke of Buccleuch was in attendance at the St. Margaret's station awaiting the arrival of the Royal train, and the Duke of Richmond received her Majesty at Holyrood Palace, as Colonel of the Sussex Militia, who formed the guard of honour.

On Wednesday the Queen started from Edinburgh with her usual punctuality, and, after a very pleasant journey, reached Aberdeen at 1.50 p.m., and Banochry at 2.32 p.m. After partaking of luncheon at the station, the Royal party left at three o'clock, in three of the Queen's carriages, en route for Balmoral. The Earl of Mansfield received her Majesty at Perth, and Lord Panmure at the Bridge of Dun. The Earl of Derby attended her Majesty at Leeds, and has since accompanied the Court to Balmoral. Mr. Seymour Clarke, general manager of the Great Northern Railway Company, attended her Majesty to Banochry, and received through General Grey the Queen's acknowledgments for the admirable manner in which the whole journey from Gosport had been performed.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred will embark on Tuesday at Gravesend in H.M.S. *Osborne*, for Hamburg, whence his Royal Highness will travel to Potsdam, and remain for a week on a visit to his sister, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, to take leave previous to going to sea. On leaving Potsdam, Prince Alfred will return to England by Coburg and Brussels, and will join her Majesty at Balmoral about the 28th inst. Lieut. Cowell, R.E., and Lieut. Anderson, R.N., will be in attendance on the Prince on his journey to the Continent.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales leaves the White Lodge, Richmond Park, to-day (Saturday), on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, at Balmoral.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice will remain at Osborne, under the charge of Lady Caroline Barrington and General Sir Edward Bowater, during the absence of the Court in Scotland.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left town on the 2nd inst., on her return to Germany. Her Royal Highness was accompanied to Dover by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, who are remaining for some days at that port.

The Earl and Countess Spencer are still on a tour of the German Spas. The noble Earl and Countess do not intend to return home for several weeks to come.

The Countess Fitzwilliam and her infant daughter are progressing favourably.

Lady Burghersh was safely delivered of a son on Monday at Curzon House. Her Ladyship and infant are progressing favourably.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has left town for Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.**—This institution has been removed within the last few weeks from its former position in Orchard-street to a large house in Edwards-street, Portman-square, where twenty in-patients are accommodated most comfortably in rather homelike than hospital fashion, and an average number of 130 out-patients are daily attended in a detached building. A very interesting little "story" of this hospital has just been published. From this story we learn that during the last eight years 63,364 sick women and children have been tended in this unpretending charity. "Last year £1237 were subscribed for the support of this institution, and expended in the relief of 8175 patients; the number of those assisted, in proportion to the amount of money spent, being far greater than in any other hospital in London." Liberal collections have been made lately for this charity after sermons by the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Goulbourn, the Rev. I. H. Gurney, &c.

**SCHOOL FESTIVALS.**—On the 1st instant the annual festival of the teachers, scholars, and friends of the Trinity Sunday and Day Schools, Peel-grove, Bethnal-green, was celebrated in the Crystal Palace and Gardens, under the direction of Theodore Habershon, Esq., the founder and president of the institution. The scholars, numbering upwards of 250, having partaken of refreshments, were conducted, headed by their teachers, through the various departments of the palace, with a precision and order that would have done credit to a regiment of the line. Having completed their examination of the building and its contents, they proceeded to the gardens, and engaged in the games and exercises that had been provided for the occasion, the scene throughout being one of the most cheerful and animating character. At four o'clock, by previous arrangement, the entire party assembled at the Rosary, whence, marshalled in the same order as before, they proceeded to one of the refreshment-rooms, where tea had been provided. Tea having been concluded, the scholars proceeded to the orchestra of the Central Transept, where they sang a selection of pieces from Handel, Burnet, Mozart, Haydn, &c. The party then left the palace and proceeded home, evidently delighted and improved by the day's recreation, not the slightest accident or casualty having occurred. The elder children in connection with the Parish Church Schools of St. Dunstan, Stepney, were taken a few days ago by railway train to Epping Forest for a day's excursion. They were accompanied by the clergy, the Sunday-school teachers, and other friends. The children, 500 in number, were conveyed to and from the forest, and provided with tea, &c., without any charge to themselves. The children, numbering about 200, who were thought too young to be taken by train, were on Friday week plentifully supplied with tea and cake in the Rectory grounds of Stepney. The schools in connection with the parish church of Stepney are in a flourishing condition, numbering more than a thousand children, who are constantly under instruction.

**THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—Few places are more deserving of a visit than the extensive galleries, lecture-rooms, and museum of this institution in its present state. The scientific gentlemen to whom the management is now intrusted have, with very good taste, banished from the establishment everything which is not in some way connected with the purposes for which it was originally designed, and substituted in the room of exhibitions fit only for a place of mere amusement lectures on all subjects connected with popular science and natural philosophy. The result of this has been that the place, since the new arrangements became known, has been filled with visitors of a much better class than heretofore for some years, and a proper appreciation of the change has attracted a good share of the aristocratic patronage. At the same time the interests and the wants of the operative members of the community have not been overlooked, and at certain hours facilities are afforded to them for obtaining instruction at a cheap rate in those branches of knowledge with which it is a necessity they should be acquainted. The lecturers are all men of established reputation. Mr. Peed, who lectures on music, contrives to make amusement and the attainment of sound information go hand in hand, and is, both as a lecturer and a musician, a very superior person. There is, indeed, something to reward the attention and improve the knowledge of visitors of every taste and every pursuit.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—This hall is, we learn, now undergoing considerable alterations, and improvements are being effected in its internal arrangements which will conduce materially to the comfort of the public. New entrances are being constructed, so as to obviate the crushing and confusion that formerly existed. The stall seats are to be no longer mere wooden forms badly cushioned, but comfortably-stuffed chairs, with ample accommodation for crinolines. A refreshment-room is to be opened for the visitors to the stalls, and refreshment counters erected for the use of the audience in other parts of the hall. In addition to these improvements, the entire building is being decorated and painted, while numberless minor points are receiving attention, so as to make all the arrangements in connection with the hall as complete and satisfactory as possible. Musicians will also gladly learn that a new orchestra is in course of construction in the large hall, and is so planned that it secures at once convenience of arrangement and elegance of form.

**FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The autumn exhibition of flowering plants and fruits opened on Wednesday; and we may safely say that a more successful show was never before collected. Of flowers most beautiful specimens were produced; and as regards fruits, both for quality and quantity, this year's exhibition exceeded that of any previous year. A great feature in the flowers was the *Lilium lancifolium*, of which there were most beautiful varieties exhibited; and the dahlias, roses, asters—both tasselled and quilled—were exceedingly fine. Ferns were plentiful, and the specimens rare and beautiful. The balsams and fuchsias were also very fine. It may be said of this exhibition of flowers that, taking it as a whole, it has never been surpassed. In reference to the collection of fruit, not only has the favour of the season tended to throw an extraordinary quantity into the exhibition, but the specimens of each class were decidedly finer than anything of the kind we ever before beheld. The immense magnitude of the exhibition may be gathered from the fact that the collection included no less than 300 dishes of peaches, and that a length of stands of ninety-six feet was taken up by plums alone. A feature which should not be passed over in this exhibition was the competition between cottagers for prizes for the best kitchen-garden productions. This competition was instituted by Sir J. Paxton, and, to judge by the show at the Crystal Palace, its results have been most beneficial.

**THE TEMPLE GARDENS AND THE PUBLIC.**—Mr. Broome, gardener at the Temple, writing to the *Times*, says:—"We have now closed these gardens for the season from the public, to enable me to restore the over-trodden lawn for their reception another year, by sowing fresh seed to make a fresh turf for next spring, which operation I find little difficulty in doing with proper management; but the principal object I have in writing to you is to show the good behaviour of the working classes, and the benefits resulting from throwing open to them in the hot summer evenings places of this description. I have made a calculation of the numbers that have taken advantage of this boon, the majority being young children, ranging from two to ten years of age, and they amount to 210,000. The only damage done to the flowers out of this number all the season was one stock pulled up by a child that had strayed from its mother, although there are standing in the garden walks 200 pots of plants, and not a branch or leaf has been destroyed (although on Sunday evenings I have seen the ground so overcrowded with the public that the dust and steam could be seen to rise like a mist above their heads). The admittance of them into these gardens gives a good deal of inconvenience to the benchers and members of the Inn, as they cannot take a quiet walk in the hot summer evenings if they feel so disposed; but I rarely hear a single murmur or complaint from them. There is another feature connected with these gardens that may be mentioned. I cultivate a great number of chrysanthemums, finding they are the best town flower to grow in smoke. This excites immense interest in the working classes: they walk round and watch every operation I perform, ask me questions, and beg cuttings of what I have to spare. Others buy them at nurseries, and those who are favoured with a sunny spot pay unremitting attention to growing them. This, they tell me, keeps them for hours out of a public-house; from spending their hard earnings, and pouring down their throats that which robs their brain and makes a wretched home. Therefore I consider the good done by admitting the public unlimited. It is the means of teaching them how to cultivate flowers, as well as of improving their domestic habits; and makes a happy home, creates an innocent rivalry with their neighbours, gives food for the brain, health to the body, and heaven to the soul to hundreds of the industrious classes."

**THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—On Wednesday this institution was reopened to the public, after being closed for a week, as usual at this period of the year, in order that the contents might be rearranged, the building repaired and cleaned, and the attendants allowed a holiday. During the day a great number of persons availed themselves of the reopening to visit the institution. The general department of antiquities, natural history, &c., will remain open to the public every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from ten to five o'clock, till the end of October; and the reading-room to persons having the privilege of admission from nine to five o'clock daily.

**LONDON COMMON COUNCIL.**—A vacancy in the council has occurred by the death of Mr. James Rowland Carr. Mr. Carr represented the ward of Bishopsgate upwards of twenty years.

### THE NEW INDIAN COUNCIL.

This Council met for the first time on Friday week. They assembled in the board-room in which the Court of Directors have been for years accustomed to hold their meetings, at the India House, Leadenhall-street.

Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for India, arrived at the India House half an hour before the time of meeting. Mr. Henry Baillie, Joint Secretary to the Board of Control, and Sir George Clerk, the Permanent Secretary, were also in attendance. The members of the Council present were—Sir Frederick Currie, late Chairman of the Court of Directors, Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Sir Robert Vivian, Sir Henry Montgomery, Mr. J. F. Willoughby, Mr. William Arbuthnot, Mr. Mills, Sir James Weir Hogg, Mr. Elliott Macnaghten, Captain Eastwick, and Mr. H. T. Prinsep. The first six are nominees of the Crown, and the remainder are part of the elected members. Sir John Lawrence, one of the eight nominated members, was, of course, absent, as was also Sir Proby Cautley, another of the Crown nominees. The whole of the elected members were in attendance except Captain Shepherd, who was absent from indisposition, and Mr. R. D. Mangles, who is understood to be on the Continent and absent from a similar cause.

At two o'clock Lord Stanley took the chair, and the Council was then formally constituted. The sitting, which lasted upwards of two hours, was occupied chiefly in settling the future mode of procedure; and the President, in exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the Act, divided the Council into committees, for the more convenient transaction of business, and also nominated the Vice-President, selecting for that office from among the Council Sir Frederick Currie, the late Chairman of the East India Company.

It will be seen that all the important interests are now worthily represented in the new Council, thus—Bengal Civil Service, Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Mangles; Madras Civil Service, Sir H. Montgomery; Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Willoughby; Bengal Army, Sir P. Cautley; Madras Army, General Sir R. Vivian; Bombay Army, Captain Eastwick; the Punjab, Sir J. Lawrence; Afghan Frontier and Persia, Sir H. Rawlinson; Native State, Sir F. Currie; Law, Sir J. Hogg and Mr. Macnaghten; Shipping Interests, Captain Shepherd; Finance, Mr. Mills; Indian Commerce, Mr. Arbuthnot; Public Works, Sir P. Cautley. Several of these gentlemen have claims to represent other departments, as Sir J. Lawrence, Mr. Willoughby, Sir H. Rawlinson, and Captain Eastwick have all been politically employed, and may therefore be said to represent the native Princes.

The three committees into which the new Indian Council is divided are as follows:—First, Finance, Home, and Public Works; second, Political and Military; third, Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative. The members appointed to serve on the first committee are Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. E. Macnaghten, Mr. J. Shepherd, Sir Proby Cautley, and Mr. Arbuthnot; to the Political and Military Committee have been assigned Sir John Lawrence, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Willoughby, and Captain Eastwick; the members constituting the Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Committee are Sir James Weir Hogg, Mr. Mangles, Sir Frederick Currie, Mr. Prinsep, and Sir Henry C. Montgomery.

Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for India, was in attendance on Tuesday at the India House to transact business. The noble Lord has had the official apartments assigned to his use there which have heretofore been occupied by the Chairman of the Court of Directors. To Leadenhall-street, also, Sir George Clerk and Mr. Henry Baillie, M.P.—until recently Joint Secretaries of the Board of Control, and now Under-Secretaries for India—have removed their quarters. The members of Council in attendance on Tuesday on committee business were Sir F. Currie, Sir James Hogg, Captain Eastwick, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Arbuthnot, General Sir R. Vivian, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Charles Mills, Sir Henry Montgomery, Sir Proby Cautley, and Mr. Willoughby.

It is understood that Lord Stanley has expressed himself in favour of one establishment of officers and servants for carrying out the necessary business in detail, and the scheme of consolidation of the two establishments in Leadenhall-street and at the Board of Control is now under consideration.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, the Council of India held their second meeting at the India House, in Leadenhall-street. Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State, was again present in his capacity of President of the Council. The members in attendance were Sir Frederick Currie, Sir James Weir Hogg, Captain Eastwick, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Willoughby, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Macnaghten, Sir Henry Montgomery, Sir Proby Cautley, and Mr. Charles Mills. The absentees—from indisposition, we believe—were Captain Shepherd and Mr. Mangles. Mr. John Stuart Mill, the distinguished head of the department of Indian correspondence; Mr. J. A. F. Hawkins and Mr. F. W. Pridaunt, assistant examiners, were in attendance on the Council, as were also Mr. Juland Danvers, and other officers of the secretariat. In the course of the sitting, which lasted upwards of two hours, the Council appointed Mr. James C. Melvill to the office of Assistant Under Secretary of State. That gentleman has up to this time filled the office of Deputy Secretary to the Court of Directors, under Mr. J. D. Dickinson, Secretary to the Court; and his new appointment is regarded as an indication of the retirement of Mr. Dickinson from the responsible position he has so long occupied in the home establishment.

[We intend to give in an early Number portraits of the members of the Council of India, accompanied by biographical sketches.]

**ELECTION OF A DEPUTY-MASTER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE.**—On Tuesday a full court of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House was held for the purpose of electing a deputy-master, in the room of Capt. Shepherd, who has resigned in consequence of the duties arising from his appointment as member of the Indian Council, and other pressing services, which are required of him. Rear-Admiral Robert Gordon, an elder brother, was unanimously elected deputy-master. Capt. Shepherd will vacate the seat he held at the Thames Conservancy Board by virtue of his office. He succeeded Sir John Pelly as deputy-master in June, 1852, and, although he has retired from that important post in the Corporation, he will continue as one of the Elder Brethren.

**NEW CHURCH AT NEWINGTON.**—The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral have given a site for a new church at Newington Butts, and an endowment of £150 a year for the Incumbent. The new church will cost £5000, and will contain 1000 sittings entirely free. It is proposed to build the church in the poorest and worst part of the parish, with a population of 10,000 souls, made up of keepers of small grocery and coal shops, artisans, bird-fanciers, day and job labourers, costermongers, rag and bone pickers, and five streets containing more than eighty houses occupied by not less than 1200 people of both sexes who have no recognised means of obtaining a livelihood.

**THE BLUE-COAT BOYS DRILLED.**—A considerable number of the scholars under tuition at Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street, were on Wednesday subjected to the exercise of "drill" under the direction and instruction of a celebrated Crimean non-commissioned officer, specially selected for that purpose by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, president of the establishment. The boys showed great aptitude in their attempt at marching, countermarching, slow and quick step, and other military evolutions, though it was evident that they were much retarded in their movements by their clumsily-formed and heavy shoes, which still bear the uncouth shape of the time of Edward VI., while the yellow petticoat and the blue overcoat of the same period, still worn by them, proved to be so inconvenient that they were obliged to fasten up these out-of-date garments before they could commence their exercises. Several ladies were present with the heads of departments in the school to witness the movements of the boys.

**THE CHARGE OF WITCHCRAFT,** of which we gave the particulars last week, was disposed of by the Worship-street police magistrate on Wednesday; Sarah Macdonald, the alleged witch, being sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment. The leniency of the sentence was occasioned by evidence tending to show that she had not carried on her impositions to the extent that was at first supposed. The mother and daughter who appeared as witnesses against her certainly exhibited a painful amount of superstitious credulity and ignorance.

**NUISANCE IN BELGRAVIA.**—While some men were recently engaged in digging up the ground between Chelwood-street West and Denbigh-place, a most offensive smell was perceived by the inhabitants, who complained to the police and local authorities. The sanitary officers, Dr. Aldis and Mr. Grant, immediately inquired into the cause, when it appeared that about fifty tin canisters, containing putrid fish and meat, the refuse of some Crimean stores, were discovered. The stench emitted was perfectly horrible, and it is supposed that the canisters on being packed were perforated by nails, causing the admission of air and putrefaction. They were immediately removed, and the nuisance abated.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Last week the births of 806 boys and 725 girls—in all, 1531 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1669. The deaths in London last week were 1039. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, corrected for increase of population, was 1473.

**WALKING ON THE WATER.**—A new kind of apparatus for walking on the water is now coming into vogue in Holland, to which the name of *podoschophes* has been given. At the last regatta at Amsterdam some amateurs of this kind of exercise had a race. One of them, M. H. Ochsner, who gained the prize, undertook to walk up the Rhine with one of these apparatus as far as Cologne in less than seven days. Notwithstanding the difficulty of the undertaking, and the extreme heat and contrary wind which prevailed during the first three days, M. Ochsner won his wager.

Colonel Browne, who retires from the commission of the Dublin police force, will be succeeded by Colonel Attwell Lake, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen. Colonel Browne applied to be allowed to retire upon his full salary, on the grounds of length of service and his having arrived at the age of sixty-eight years, to which request the Treasury acceded.



T H E Q U E E N ' S V I S I T T O L E E D S .



1. MORLEY. 2. BOCHE ABBEY. 3. ADEL CHURCH.

1. KIRKSTALL ABBEY, FROM THE RIVER. 2. LEEDS FROM WESTON HALL. 3. FARNLEY HALL, NEAR OTLEY.—SEE PAGE 241.

1. CHURCH OF ST. PETER. 2. KIRKSTALL ABBEY. 3. ENVIRONS OF LEEDS.



## THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS.

HER MAJESTY'S visit to this important town for the purpose of inaugurating the magnificent Townhall which the people of Leeds, with so much honour to themselves, have recently erected, has two points of special interest connected with it. Not only was it the first time of Queen Victoria honouring Leeds with her presence, it was also the first occasion on which the inhabitants of that town had had the honour of entertaining as their guest a reigning Sovereign of England. In 1768 the King of Denmark visited Leeds, on his way through the country, with a splendid retinue, and was sumptuously entertained by the Corporation. With this exception, however (says the *Leeds Mercury*), her Majesty is not only the first British monarch, but, so far as local records supply the data, the first Royal potentate, who has entered Leeds voluntarily, or in a pacific character. Well, therefore, might the people of Leeds seize the occasion to dress their ancient town in the gayest costume of flags, dahlias, and evergreens, and to give hearty expression to their feelings of loyalty and attachment to our gracious Queen. Never, probably, has any Sovereign, save an English one, been so received; and never was Queen Victoria, cordial as have been her greetings in other towns and cities of her dominions, more enthusiastically welcomed than at Leeds on Monday and Tuesday last.

## THE ROYAL PROGRESS FROM OSBORNE TO LEEDS.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, left Osborne at a quarter past eight o'clock on Monday morning for Leeds, and embarked at Cowes on board the *Fairy*. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Sir C. Phipps, General Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby. The ships at Spithead, consisting of the *Victor Emmanuel*, 91, screw; the *Archer*, 14, screw; the *Racer*, 11, screw; and the Russian steam-corvette *Bazan*, manned yards, and saluted on her Majesty passing.

The Royal party were received on their arrival at the Clarence-yard, Gosport, by Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett and staff, Captain Hastings, C.B., and Captain G. Seymour, C.B., with a guard of honour from the Royal Marines.

At the railway station there were in attendance the Hon. R. Dutton, M.P., Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. C. Castleman, with other directors of the South-Western Railway, and Mr. Seymour Clarke, the general manager of the Great Northern, under whose direction the special train throughout the entire line of railway was placed. Large numbers of persons had assembled to witness the departure of the train, whose loyalty found vent in repeated cheering. The train arrived at Basingstoke at a few minutes before eleven o'clock, and there stopped for a few moments to take in water. Her Majesty had on this occasion determined not to pass through the streets of London, and accordingly, on arriving at the Falcon junction of the South-Western Railway, the train crossed over the Richmond branch to the Kew junction, proceeding by Wandsworth, Putney, Barnes, and Chiswick to Kew, where it arrived at a quarter past twelve. All this portion of the journey was accomplished most satisfactorily, the train having arrived at each station in succession with the most exemplary punctuality. This was ascertained by telegraphic signals sent to the head-quarters of the South-Western Railway Company by each station-master as soon as he had provided for the departure of the train from his particular locality, and the line was kept as clear as the necessities of the case demanded, in order that the Royal train might not be impeded in its course. Prince Alfred accompanied her Majesty to Kew, where the Prince of Wales met the Queen; and their Royal Highnesses, after the departure of the train, proceeded to the White Lodge, Richmond-park. Mr. Walpole also joined her Majesty at Kew, as the Secretary of State in attendance. The morning was beautifully fine, and large numbers of persons had congregated along the line for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the Queen. After a delay of a few moments at Kew, the Royal train started again, and, passing Acton, Willesden, and Kilburn, ran into the Camden goods station, Camden-road, and thence to the King's-cross goods station, where a considerable number of persons had been allowed, through the courtesy of the authorities, to witness the Royal departure. There were present at the station Mr. E. B. Denison, M.P., the chairman; Colonel Duncombe, M.P., Major Pack, Mr. Ainswick, and other directors, the police arrangements being under the direction of Mr. Inspector Williams. Neither her Majesty nor any of the Royal party left their carriages at this point. The engine was shunted, and, another having been supplied, the train moved away from London amid the cheers of the assemblage.

The Royal family broke their journey northwards by stopping at Peterborough for the purpose of taking luncheon. Great preparations were made to do honour to the occasion; suites of rooms were elegantly furnished, the station was tastefully decorated, and a multitude assembled to greet the illustrious visitors. The Royal train arrived at 2.37, and entered the station amidst strains of music, the ringing of bells, and huzzahs. An address was then presented to the Queen. Her Majesty remained half an hour, and partook of an elegant collation. Her Majesty expressed her satisfaction at the arrangement. At five minutes past three o'clock the Royal party again appeared upon the platform, and after the Queen and Prince Albert had conversed for a few moments with the Bishop of Peterborough, the Earl of Westmoreland, and one or two others of the nobility. Her Majesty was escorted to the Royal carriage, and shortly afterwards the train moved slowly away, amid the acclamations of the multitude.

## ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT LEEDS.

The preparations to receive her Majesty at Leeds were on a gigantic scale, and of the utmost splendour; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather—a heavy, sleety drizzle falling in the afternoon, accompanied by gusts of cold, raw wind—yet the streets were crowded to excess. The station was very tastefully and handsomely decorated. Sheds and rows of seats, covered with scarlet cloth, and filled with ladies and gentlemen, gave an air of animation and pleasure to the scene. That part of the platform where the Queen was to alight was draped with scarlet cloth, and here were assembled the Earl of Derby, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Mayor and Mayoress, Viscount Goderich, Sir Harry Smith, Mr. William Fairbairn, the nephew of the Mayor, and Chairman of the late Manchester Exhibition; Mr. Denison, M.P., the Chairman of the Company; the High Sheriff, and the whole of the Aldermen and Town Council of the Borough.

A quarter past six was the time her Majesty was expected to arrive; and accordingly, at that period, almost to the very second, the train glided into the station. The guard of honour of the 22nd saluted; the artillery began its regular salutes; and, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, her Majesty alighted on the platform. The Earl of Derby and the Mayor were the first to welcome her to Leeds. The Mayoress gracefully bowed a profound welcome, and had the honour of presenting her Majesty with a magnificent bouquet of the most costly flowers. A few minutes were occupied in conversation, when the Queen, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, and followed by the Princesses Alice and Helena, passed out of the station, the Mayor going before them, the members of the Corporation standing at each side and cheering. Once her Majesty's carriage was fairly seen outside the railway station, there arose such a cheer as has seldom been heard before. It was the cheer not only of the thousands to whom she was visible, but the cheers of all along the line of route: it was caught up and passed from street to street, over crowded house-tops, and into places far removed from where the Queen would pass—one long-sustained outburst of loyal enthusiasm. It was not alone a shout of welcome to her Majesty, but one of gratification at the knowledge that she was at last the guest of Leeds, and that for a time, if only for a few hours, the borough became the seat of empire of the greatest monarchy of the earth. Slowly from the railway the Royal carriage descended into the streets—a little speck among the great mass of human beings who, shouting and cheering, pushing and throwing their hats and handkerchiefs into the air as if they were demented,

thronged up the streets, half wild with exultation and delight. From the station her Majesty at once went through Leeds to Woodsley House, the seat of Mr. (now Sir Peter) Fairbairn, the Mayor of Leeds, everywhere meeting with the same ovation. Soon after her Majesty's arrival at the house, the Royal commands were laid on Mr. Fairbairn to join the dinner party that evening. The other guests were the Earl of Derby, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Miss Stopford, Sir Charles Phipps, Major-General the Hon. G. Grey, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. Ponsonby, with Miss Hildyard.

From all parts of the country round the visitors had been flocking in on foot, in carts, by rail or road, or any avenue that led to Leeds. Every conveyance that could bear the strain of a beast of draught, and many that would not, and with which the experiment ought never to have been attempted, was pressed into the service. Not less than 150,000 or 200,000 people were crowded in the streets. The Briggage, Boar-lane, Wellington-street, and Upper Head-row; and, in fact, all the places best illuminated, were thronged. In the Briggage and Upper Head-row the effect was beautiful; for neither money nor trouble had been spared upon the adornment of these thoroughfares. The first-named street was crossed in all directions with festoons of artificial flowers, so as to form across both road and paths a perfect arcade, from the wreaths of which depended coloured lamps. The transparencies and illuminations, too, along the house-fronts were brilliant and varied, equalling those which once before were displayed in Leeds on the occasion of the fall of Sebastopol. It was past twelve o'clock before the last of the lamps went out, and nearly one before the first of the visitors went in.

## PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HER MAJESTY ON THE LINE OF ROUTE.

Tuesday was looked forward to as the greatest day that Leeds had yet seen; but, alas! the morning broke with heavy clouds, thick mist, and drizzling rain. From the earliest hours, however, thousands upon thousands came flocking into Leeds from all parts. Every street and alley of the town seemed thronged, and still thousands upon thousands kept coming in per rail from York, Bradford, Wakefield, and Pontefract, until it seemed a question whether the last comers would find room enough even to get out of the trains.

The arrangements made on the line of route from Woodsley House to the Townhall were excellent. The streets were transformed for the day into a series of floral avenues, colonnades, and triumphal arches. Not only was the line throughout well kept by the constables of London and the district police, but by the friendly societies of Leeds, which were wisely pressed into the service, and made to do duty as constables and line the barriers inside along the whole route. The conduct of these men was all that could be desired, and their admirable discipline and good order reflect credit on the industrious Leeds Unions. Their members wore no insignia or badge, except a laurel leaf in the buttonhole, and white gloves, and on the Royal procession passing they simply removed their hats, but took no part in the cheering. These societies are little unions which provide for the sickness or death of members—a kind of insurance which shows the progress of that provident and careful spirit which begins so much to distinguish the manufacturing operatives of the present day.

The greatest scene along the whole route of her Majesty's procession was at Woodhouse Moor, where the children of the charity and free schools were mustered, to the number of nearly 29,000, of almost every age and every religious denomination. On the banks of the reservoir which bounds the western extremity of the plain of Woodhouse Moor were collected some 60,000 or 70,000 persons, who had made the best of the vantage-ground which was here presented. Tier above tier they rose in dense masses to the height of perhaps thirty or forty feet, and it may be questioned whether such a multitude was ever before seen packed into so small a space. In the centre of the amphitheatre formed by these living walls stood the children, in two huge divisions, amounting to (inclusive of teachers) more than 16,000 each, divided into districts, parishes, and schools, and distinguished by their orange, crimson, or blue banners. The children were disposed upon two immense platforms or galleries, between which the Royal cortège passed, each being about 170 yards in length; depth, 27 and 45 feet respectively. In the centre was a sort of elevated pulpit for the general director and his assistants, and above this was a tall rostrum, in which stood the musical conductor, the movements of whose baton were to sway and to modulate the fresh young voices of the crowd beneath him. From this centre, radiating equally on all sides, were posted signalmen, with huge boards, on which were printed in the largest of letters the various signals, as, "Prepare to cheer!" "Sing!" "Silence!" and "Dismiss!"

## THE PROCESSION TO THE TOWNHALL.

Her Majesty left Woodsley House at half-past ten. The procession was a very long one, as it consisted of all that had been and are at present members of the Leeds Corporation. The Royal procession, however, consisted only of three carriages. The first contained General Grey, her Majesty's Equerry; Sir Charles Phipps, K.C.B., Privy Purse; and Colonel Ponsonby, the Prince Consort's Equerry. The second contained the Earl of Derby, Minister in attendance; Miss Hildyard, the Princesses' Governess; Lady Churchill and the Hon. Miss Stopford, Maids of Honour to the Queen. The third contained the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena. Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., rode on the left of her Majesty, and Earl Fitzwilliam (Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding) on the right. In attendance were a squadron of the 18th Hussars and a squadron of the 2nd West York Light Infantry.

At the time her Majesty started the clouds broke up, and the sun shone fully as she came upon the moor amid the children. The As the cortège came in sight of the children's platforms the signals "Prepare to cheer" rose up on every side, but they were needless; the difficulty was to keep the children quiet. Nearly 30,000 little trebles set agoing are not so easily stopped; and some time elapsed before the shouts ceased, and the thundering bass accompaniment of the populace outside—mostly the parents of the children—went rumbling away in a hoarse roar in the distance.

Then the conductor waved his hand, and slowly swelling upwards, like a vast organ of human voices, came "God Save the Queen." With the first notes her Majesty held up her hand, and the carriage halted in the centre of the moor amid the children, while the great choir of singers went pealing forth their anthem with such a truth and sublimity as seemed to move even the most distant hearers. When this was over the procession continued its way, and the hymns of the children continued—the long soft notes of every psalm resounding far and near, and making themselves heard above the cheering, even when the procession was wending its way through the most crowded parts of Leeds.

From this point her Majesty's reception was as grand in its enthusiasm as anything could be. For nearly four miles it was one continued ovation. At the Townhall the crowds were so great that the barriers seemed quite inadequate, and at last bent, cracked, and splintered before the immense pressure. The admirable arrangements of the police, however, averted all mishap. The crowd was pacified, the barriers were shored up and bound with iron bands, and with such aids and exhortations to quietness the affair was managed.

## THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock the Royal cortège entered the great square in which the hall is situated, when the scene quite defies all attempts to portray it in words. The cheers literally seemed to rend the air.

After acknowledging these salutes and those of the guard of honour, her Majesty and the Prince Consort gave their undivided attention to the noble building they had come to inaugurate.

The Mayor and Mayoress received the Royal party as they alighted, and the Mayor conducted her Majesty and the Prince up the steps of the south façade. Repeatedly her Majesty stopped to examine and admire the edifice, till she entered the vestibule, where the architect, Mr. Brodick, was in attendance, and had the honour of being presented. Here her Majesty had an opportunity of seeing the Mayor's princely gift to the town—her statue, by Noble, the sculptor. The hall was thronged with all the rank and fashion of the county, the varied dresses of the choirs above the northern end of the hall showing out like a rich parterre, a kind of background to the magnificent dresses and uniforms that thronged it in every part. As her Majesty entered, the whole mass of visitors rose and made the hall echo and vibrate again under the great welcome given to their Queen. Yet almost as suddenly as this began it ended, as

the Queen, reaching the dais, stood with the Princess Alice on her right, the Prince Consort and Princess Helena on her left, and the Bishop of Ripon, advancing, read aloud, with much solemnity, a prayer specially composed for the occasion.

The National Anthem followed, and then, advancing with the Mayor to the foot of the dais, the Town Clerk, Mr. Ikin, in a distinct tone of voice, read the following address:—

## TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,  
We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Leeds, b your Majesty welcome to this your faithful and loving town, and thank you from our hearts for having granted our prayer that you would make this happy and memorable day doubly happy and doubly memorable by your auspicious presence.

We venture to hope that so excellent a judge of art as your Majesty may find something to approve in the hall in which we are now for the first time assembled, and may be well pleased to see a stirring and thriving seat of English industry embellished by an edifice not inferior to those stately piles which still attest the ancient opulence of the great commercial cities of Italy and Flanders.

For the mere purpose of municipal government a less spacious and costly building might have sufficed. But in our architectural plans we have borne in mind the probability that at no very distant time civil and criminal justice may be dispensed to an extensive region in this town, the real capital of the West Riding. We were also desirous to provide a place where large assemblies might meet in comfort to exercise their constitutional right of discussing public questions, to listen to instruction on literary and philosophical subjects, or to enjoy innocent amusements.

Confident that nothing which concerns the happiness of your subjects, from the solemn administration of those laws which protect our lives and our property down to the harmless recreations from which a laborious population returns with new vigour to its toils, can be uninteresting to your Majesty, we were encouraged to prefer our request that the opening of our hall might be graced by your presence; and we see with pride and pleasure the fulfilment of our hopes.

We pray God to bless your Majesty; we pray God to prolong your reign; and we know that, in so praying, we are praying for our own happiness and for that of all your people. May a long line of descendants be, like you, repaid for the mild and constitutional exercise of regal power by the respect and love of a free and high-spirited nation. It is probable that in the days of those descendants experimental science will have made great progress; that inventions of which we have seen the promising infancy will have been brought by successive improvements near to perfection; and that the material wealth of our island may be such as would now seem fabulous. Yet we trust that even then our hall will be seen with interest as a memorial of a time when England already enjoyed order and freedom, profound tranquillity, and steadily-increasing prosperity, under a Sovereign exemplary in the discharge of every political and of every domestic duty; and that those who visit this building will contemplate it with double interest when they are told that it was inaugurated by the good Queen Victoria.

As this address was presented, her Majesty sent for the Earl of Derby, who was in the hall, to stand on the dais, and, taking from his Lordship her written reply, her Majesty read aloud, amid breathless silence, as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I accept with pleasure your loyal address; and I thank you sincerely for the cordial welcome which I have been received.

It is highly gratifying to me to witness the opening of this noble hall—a work well worthy of your active industry and enterprising spirit; and, while it will reflect a lasting honour on the town of Leeds, I feel assured that it will also secure to the thriving community whom you represent the important social and municipal advantages for which it is designed.

The Mayor, with the mover and seconder of the address, had then the honour of kissing hands; after which each member of the Corporation was presented to her Majesty by name.

The Town Clerk then read an address to the Prince Consort, which his Royal Highness gracefully acknowledged.

Her Majesty then conferred for a few minutes with the Earl of Derby, and taking the sword of General Grey, signalled to the Mayor to kneel, and touching him lightly, first on the right and then on the left shoulder, the Mayor of Leeds rose up, amidst tremendous cheering, Sir Peter Fairbairn.

The Earl of Derby then came forward, and, addressing the assembly, said, "I am commanded by her Majesty to declare that this hall is now opened"—an announcement which was responded to by loud cheers from all parts of the hall.

The Hallelujah Chorus formed the fitting finale of the opening, which was sung by the entire choir in a very effective manner.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Princesses then retired from the room amid the cordial farewell acclamations and manifestations of all assembled, and proceeded to a suite of private apartments in the building, where luncheon had been prepared for them. After the lapse of about half an hour the Royal party again entered their carriages, and a few minutes after one they drove through the streets leading to the North-Eastern Station, which was gaily decorated for their reception.

A few minutes later, about half-past one o'clock, amid reiterated cheers from the spectators, her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the members of the household before mentioned, and the Earl of Derby, was on her way to Balmoral.

Thus terminated the Royal visit to Leeds—a visit which must long be remembered in the district with feelings of unmixed pleasure and satisfaction.

In the afternoon the Mayor, Sir Peter Fairbairn, gave a grand banquet at the Townhall to a large number of guests in honour of her Majesty's gracious visit.

**THE HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY, AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.**—This handsome quarto volume of nearly 300 pages, by W. H. Davenport Adams, with twenty-five steel plates and two maps, is devoted entirely to the Isle of Wight. We confess that until we had read it we had no idea that that favoured resort of tourists in search of the picturesque, and invalids in search of health, could boast of so many historical associations. A glance at its contents will assure the reader that much novel information respecting the connection of the chronicles of the island with the history of the mother country has been gleaned from various and recondite sources by the author, who seems to have entered *con amore* upon his task. This delightful little island has been the scene of many memorable events, and is rich in curious and interesting monuments of antiquity. Its show-places are the yearly resort of thousands; but there are very few, except artists and poets, who penetrate into its secluded hamlets and quiet glades. But in the work now before us every attractive nook and corner is carefully pointed out, and the charms of its varied and wonderful scenery are described with great freshness of style. We are not disposed, therefore, to class it among the county histories, so remarkable for their learning and their dullness; and certainly it cannot be ranked among the flimsy guides and handbooks which are imposed every season upon unsuspecting tourists. It is, indeed, somewhat of a novelty in topographical literature, and deserves to meet with the favour of the public. The author has divided his work into four parts. The first is devoted to the history, and the second to the topography, of the island. These two divisions occupy somewhere about two hundred and thirty closely-printed pages, and are literally crowded with interesting facts, lively sketches of scenery, memorials of remarkable men, and descriptions of village churches, ancient brasses, and famous relics. Every page evidences the author's great research, patient industry, and tact in the disposition of his materials, while he contrives to render the dull subjects interesting by his mode of treatment. In the third part the antiquities, and in the fourth the natural history, of the island are carefully considered. The gentlemen who have contributed these portions appear to be thoroughly acquainted with the themes which they discuss. Altogether, the work, as far as we can judge, is the completest account of the Isle of Wight ever given to the public. The illustrations are exquisite, and have been engraved, in the first style of art by Willmore, Cousen, Bradshaw, Vairal, and W. B. Cooke, from the drawings of Leitch, Clint, E. W. Cooke, and Walton. A geological map, and a large map of the island (from the Ordnance survey), enhance the value of the volume—a new edition. It is published in London, by Smith and Elder; and at Ryde, Isle of Wight, by J. Briddon.

**HYDROSCOPY.**—M. Gautherot, "hydroscope" to Napoleon III., is well known in France from the fact of his having discovered vast supplies of water in places where the want of that all-important fluid had been for years severely felt. A pamphlet has been published by M. Gautherot adducing a number of facts, supported by documents from mayors, prefects, engineers, and others, from which it appears that he possesses a wonderful natural gift of discovering the existence of subterranean streams in places where none of the usual signs indicate the presence of water. The success of M. Gautherot in Algeria and at the Camp at Châlon procured him the honour of being employed to increase the water supply on the Emperor's farms at Villeneuve l'Étang, near Saint Cloud, and at Saint Cucufa, where he was equally successful. M. Gautherot is now in London.



NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE QUEEN is at Balmoral, having performed her journey across her English dominions with the expected precision and celerity. At Leeds, where the Sovereign inaugurated the new Townhall, she met a reception which it is cold and poor to call enthusiastic. The sturdy and shrewd Yorkshire folk, having satisfied their minds that they had got a thoroughly good Queen, determined that all the world should know how they appreciated that advantage; and, if ever jungs and loyalty do more than they did in union on Tuesday last, may we not be there to hear. The new feature which we are learning to introduce into our demonstrations, and of which we hope to see more and more, year by year, the presence of children, was not wanting, and nearly 30,000 young subjects of Queen Victoria were arrayed on her right and left as she passed, and sang the national hymn to her. The new hall seems to satisfy everybody, even the musicians, usually so difficult to please; and the Leeds inauguration was, in short, a grand success. The name of Fairbairn is too closely associated with inventive genius and progress to need artificial illustration; but any compliment that may be implied by a knighthood could not have been more worthily bestowed than it was at Leeds, whose Mayor arose Sir Peter Fairbairn.

Only temporarily, let us hope, the Atlantic telegraph ceases to transmit signals. Nothing has been received from Newfoundland for a week, and though a current is sent by the electricians at Valentia it goes feebly, and but a short distance. The surmise, therefore, is that the failure has occurred in that part of the cable which is in shallow water near Ireland, and which it was always intended to replace by a stronger rope as soon as the laying should be effected. This stronger rope is stated to be ready, and, as the directors of the company are on the spot, it may be presumed that no time will be lost in raising the cable and endeavouring to adjust matters. Meantime, the victors of the elements have been honoured. The Queen's representative in Ireland has attended a telegraph banquet, and has knighted Charles (not John) Bright; and has, moreover, explained that it was not personal dislike of Cardinal Wiseman or hatred to his creed that prevented Lord Eglinton meeting his Eminence at the Dublin dinner. The L. L. mentions "official necessity" as the cause; and this may be supposed to mean the necessity of showing official contempt for a personage who at a public celebration rejects the name of the Queen, and toasts that of a foreign King, Pius IX. Lord Eglinton, always chivalrous, gave the insult of our Sovereign Lady a well-deserved rebuke.

India's new rulers have met. Lord Stanley, who has been sworn in a Secretary of State, has taken the chair, and his Council has been divided into committees, that every man may attend to his own special business. The arrangement looks sensible and practical, and Lord Stanley's own character gives the best hopes that under his directions the discussions upon the management of our mighty empire in the East will be worthy of the subject. The East India House is at present the locality in which the Council does its work, and it is not impossible that by this incidental working of Indian reform London will obtain a benefit. For it is not to be supposed that the valuable time of an Indian Minister is to be wasted by the hour together, as that of our City merchants, men of business, bankers, travellers, and other nobodies are (thanks to the ridiculous imbecility of the City authorities) by the block of traffic in the East. We may now hope for regulations by the fathers of the City, van-ruffianism limited to certain hours, lumberous carts sent round back streets, and the grand artery kept reasonably clear for Lord Stanley's brougham and the thousand vehicles which are daily locked and blocked simply because the Lord Mayor and Aldermen lack either the brains to devise or the courage to enforce regulations which a French official would have in smooth working in a fortnight. So the great moral lesson that, if we do good to others it will react upon ourselves, may be shown in the transfer of an Indian Empire, and the making room for Hansom cabs.

Informal, but no doubt authentic, details of the Chinese treaty have been transmitted, and it would appear that England and China are now model friends.

Fast as the priest can make them, they are one.

But, though everything that we desire is expressed upon paper, it would be absurd to suppose that such document will not need enforcing by the moral suasion of "armed endorsement." The Chinese are not to be suddenly converted from trickery and quibble to European habits of thought and action. They shuffled in the matter of the very treaty until Lord Elgin mounted the high horse, and made it clear that we should be obliged to have recourse, again, to gunpowder. And though now they are like the savage publican in M. Sala's inimitable American story who used to beat preachers, but who, having been himself soundly beaten by a converted pugilist, promised to attend meeting next Sunday, we may have, we fear, as the converting brother had, to "sing another little hymn" (punching vehemently the while) before the missionary work will be quite accomplished.

The forcible abduction of a Jewish child, aged six years, from the house of its father and mother at Bologna, by the agents of the Pope and the Inquisition, bids fair to excite a very angry and painful sensation throughout the whole Protestant world. The only reason given for this priestly crime is that the Jewish child was secretly baptised by a Christian nurse in the fourth year of its age. But the days for such an abominable procedure are at an end, even within the temporal dominions of the Pope; and if the child be not forthwith restored to its parents there may come a storm that may alarm even that hard man Antonelli, if it do not alarm the softer-minded Pio Nono.

Some members of Parliament have addressed their constituents, among them Mr. Coningham, who announced his belief in the docility of the present Administration, and Mr. Townsend, who has sought to divest himself of the senatorial office. This, however, he cannot do of himself, and must bear the initials M.P. until they are struck off by the House of Commons. Meantime he has made his appearance on the stage, to which he proposes to devote himself for the future. A son of the Lord Chancellor has been scandalised by a reported statement of Mr. Townsend that he, Mr. Thesiger, had taken to the stage, and has repudiated the allegation, whereat Mr. Townsend, with a profoundness of apology worthier his new station than his old one, says that, if his allusion has caused the honourable and gallant gentleman "one moment's" annoyance, he, Townsend, shall "ever" sincerely regret it. Nothing could well be more antithetically ample, and Mr. Thesiger can hardly refuse to take tickets for Mr. Townsend's first benefit.

At the grand reception in Paris after the marriage of the Emperor Napoleon III. with the Empress Eugénie a French General, in expressing his delight, hoped the famous words of Louis XIV., "Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées," had received their happiest solution, and would in future be a reality. An officer of the Grand Duchy of Hesse present, the Count de M—y, instantly replied, "Général, c'est sûr; il n'y a pas de Pyrénées pour les Immortels de los anges." It appears that the hero of the Malakoff is also determined to make this generous compliment a reality.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. MORPHY IN PARIS.—Awaiting the arrival of Mr. Harwitz, who is at the moment in Valenciennes, the young American has amused himself by encountering the few notabilities at present to be found in the Cercle des Echecs, with the following result:—He has played one game with M. de Rivière, which terminated in a drawn battle; three against M. Journaud, all of which he won; and seven wherein he gave the Pawn and two moves to M. Lecrivain, of which he won five and drew two. Since writing the above we learn that Messrs. Morphy and Harwitz have commenced operations, and that the first game, after a tough struggle of three hours, was scored by the German.

I. C. Boston (U.S.) Chess Club, is thanked for his polite communication and inclosure.

PARIS, Dover.—The key move to Enigma 1088 is 1. P to K B 3rd.

H. S. W., Stoke-on-Trent.—If Black for his second move played, as you propose, B to Q B 3th, we doubt if the mate could be effected. The author appears to have overlooked that variation altogether, which is a pity, as it destroys a very elegant little stratagem.

I. M. D.—The blank chess diagrams lithographed by Ashbee and Dangerfield, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, are the cheapest and best we have yet seen. They have nearly superseded all others, and are almost as indispensable to a chess votary as are his board and men themselves.

EXPERT.—According to the rules of chess at present acknowledged, so long as a player retains his hold of a piece, he is at liberty to play it to any square which it legally can go to, except, of course, the one whence he has taken it; and there is no peculiarity in relation to casting which exempts it from the government of this regulation.

WEATHERING.—Very fair indeed for a first attempt, though much below our standard.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 758 by a Lady, Alfred, Watchword, Peon, Dervon, G. P. W., Czar, Midly, Omega, Philz, I. P. M. P., D. W. O. C., Silgo, R. F. V. W. S., New College, Oxford, Orantes, Max, Wildboy, I. H. W. W. D., N. O., a Prisoner P. M. S., Pertinax Muff, B. T. G., S. L. P., I. D., H. P. M., George V., Lex, Miranda, P. T. D., Alnwick, F. P. O., Annette, PUNCH, S. Weller, Lynx, *Quid Amon*, Miles, Vox, W. D., F. N. L., G. E. S., C. A. W., P. T. F., H. V., Flarion, A. B. G., 1858, Deixa, Podgers, Merry-douche, B. E. G., C. I. M., E. R., Medicus, A. Walf, Linley, Mathematician, P. N., Tom Brown, Idler, Sener, K. Y. Z., Pasco, Mercator, S. M., Juvenis, A. Duillard, Odipus, True Blue, I. D. N., Philip, Simpyox, R. B. G., of Mannington, I. N., E. M. D.

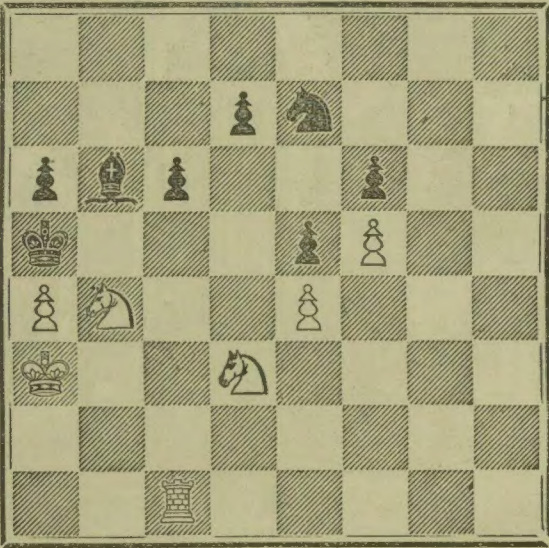
SOLUTIONS OF No. 759, by Lynx, Wedgewood, Pasco, W. W. M., X. Y. Z., Philip, I. C. W., Czar, Dervon, B. N., G. T. W., Medicus, R. P., D. W. O., Silgo, G. K., Blackpool, I. P., Rory O'More, Annette, Mercator, Tom Brown, F. G., True Blue, Pertinax M., L. S. D., Deixa, Iota, G. D. S., A. Z., I. F., Lex, A. Lady, Antony, Philz, Manx Man, R. G. of Richmond, A. Prisoner, Clericus, M. P., Major L., Bath, Old Buck, Sam Silek, Argus, I. G. N., F. N. T., Potomkin, A. Sailor, Brixton, H. W., St. John, Rector, I. B. S., T. W. H., N. F. N., Clare, H. M. D., Dizzy Dulious, Cantab, Omicron, Jonathan, Wildboy, E. M. D., are correct.

\* An Amateur of England desires a Game by Correspondence with an Amateur of Scotland.—Address "Omega," Post-office, Exeter.

PROBLEM No. 760.

By E. T. B., of Dublin.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND LOWENTHAL.

We resume the record of this one-sided contest, of which the whole of the games will be given in our columns as speedily as possible. In our next we look forward to be able to present some specimens of play between the American champion and Mr. Harwitz, together with a portrait of the former, and the complete series of eight games played by him simultaneously without board or men at Birmingham on the 26th ult.

GAME III.

(Petrol's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	39. Q to Q 3rd	R to Q 7th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	40. Q to Q R 6th	R to Q 8th
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd		
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt takes P		
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
6. K B to Q 3rd	K B to K 2nd	41. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P
7. Castles	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	42. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q B 4th
8. R to K sq	P to K B 4th	43. K takes P	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)
9. P to K B 4th	B to K 3rd	44. B to Kt 2nd	R to Q 7th
10. P takes P	B takes P	45. Q to K B sq	Q takes Q
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt	46. B takes Q	K to B 3rd
12. P takes Kt	Castles	47. B to Q B 4th	B takes B
13. Q B to K B 4th	B to Q 3rd	48. R takes B	R to Q 3rd
14. B takes B	Q takes B	49. K to K B 4th	R to K 3rd
15. Kt to K 5th	Q R to K sq	50. R to Q 4th	K to K 2nd
16. P to Q B 4th		51. R to Q R 4th	K to Q 3rd
	(P to K B 4th appears to be more to the purpose.)	52. R takes R P	P to Q B 4th
		53. R to Q R sq	P to Q B 5th
		54. P to K R 5th	P takes P
		55. K to B 5th	R to K 6th
		56. K to B 4th	R to K sq
		57. R to R 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
		58. R takes P	P to Q 6th
		59. R takes P (ch)	K to Q 5th
		60. R to K R 7th	R to Q B sq
		61. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to Q B 5th
		62. K to K 3rd	R to K sq (ch)
		63. K to B 2nd	
			(Had he moved K to B 4th it would have been difficult for Black to win.)
		64. R to Q B 7th (ch)	P to Q 7th
		65. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to B 6th
		66. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q 7th
		67. R to Q 7th (ch)	K to B 8th
		68. R to Q Kt 7th	R to K 4th
		69. P to B 4th	R to K 5th
		70. K to B 3rd	R to Q B 5th
		71. R to K R 7th	K to Q 7th
		72. R to K R sq	P queens
		73. R takes Q	R takes R
		74. K to K 4th	R to K 8th (ch)
		75. K to Q 4th	K to K 7th
		76. P to B 5th	K to B 6th
		77. K to Q 5th	K to B 5th
		78. P to B 6th	K to Kt 4th
		79. P to B 7th	R to K B 8th

And White resigns.

THE BIRMINGHAM CHESS MEETING.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—The terminating games of this *passage d'armes* it appears are not over, and, if agreeable to the combatants who have left Birmingham and are quite beyond the jurisdiction of the committee, may be finished *Ad Calendas Græcas*. This most unsatisfactory conclusion must be imputed to the error committed by the local board in allowing any players to take part in the contest who had not entered according to the terms of the original prospectus, which distinctly stated that no one who did not send his name as a competitor and pay his entrance fee on or before the 6th of August could, "under any circumstances, be permitted to enter." Of the players who had duly entered at the time appointed there were amply sufficient to make up an interesting tourney, and I doubt the right, and have no doubt of the impolicy, of the committee consenting to allow Messrs. Löwenthal, Falkbeer, and others, who hesitated to enter the arena when they believed so practised and formidable an opponent as Morphy was to be a competitor, to come in at the last moment.

By this *mal-adroit* proceeding, instead of being over in four days, as it might have been, the conflict will perhaps last a month or six weeks; and the prizes which rightfully belonged to those who enrolled themselves in the first instance, relying on the good faith of the committee, will, in all probability, fall to the lot of two foreigners who never ought to have been allowed to compete for them at all.—I remain, Sir, yours truly, EQUIT.

[We agree with our Correspondent in thinking that the admission of any players after the period appointed for combatants to enter, though originating in the best intentions, was an error of judgment on the part of the local committee.]

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

An Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists is to take place at Rouen on the 1st of October.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is about to erect in Romney Abbey Church a monument to the founder of his family, Sir William Petty.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Peter Taysen as Vice-Consul at Leth for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

According to the last accounts from Stockholm, some cases of cholera have appeared in that capital.

The late Alexis Soyer has, it is stated, bequeathed six pictures by Madame Soyer to the trustees of the National Gallery.

Mr. Coningham, M.P. for Brighton, delivered to his constituents on Monday night an address reviewing the events of the last Session.

On Thursday week the York Glass Company gave all their workpeople and their wives, numbering above 400, a trip to Scarborough.

Mr. Brunel is sufficiently recovered from his late illness to be able to give personal attention to professional avocations.

It is stated in the German journals that the ladies of the Court of Wurtemberg have resolved no longer to wear crimoline.

Mr. Charles Bright, whose name is so intimately associated with the laying down of the Atlantic cable, was knighted on Saturday last by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Queen has conferred, by letters patent under the Great Seal, the honour of Knighthood upon Captain Frederic Hughes, in acknowledgment of his services in the Black Sea during the late war with Russia.

We regret to have to record the death of Alfred Gee, Esq., civil engineer, occasioned by an accident on the line of railway which is in course of formation in Spain under his auspices.

The subscription for a monument and a scholarship at the Charterhouse in honour of General Havelock, and of other old Carthusians who fell in the Crimea and in India, has nearly reached the sum of £500.

There are now six ships advertised by the Postmaster-General to take ship letter-bags to Vancouver's Island. Two of the ships are steamers.

In a letter received from Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) the gallant Commander-in-Chief refers to the hope "that his sword will soon be returned into the scabbard for the last time, never to be drawn again."

A beautiful piece of tessellated Roman pavement has been found in the gaul-grounds, Dorchester. The pattern is very distinct, and the colours rich in variety.

One day last week (says the *West Sussex Gazette*) one of the kitchen gardeners at Dangstein House, Rogate, on moving a heap of rubbish found in it nearly 200 snakes.

We are authorised (says the *Glasgow Daily Mail*) to contradict the rumour that Mr. Buchanan has any intention at present to accept the Chiltern Hundreds.

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for the week, were 836,139 lb., which is a decrease of 18,902 lb. compared with the previous statement.

Madame Anna Bishop, the singer, has returned to Europe in the *Tyne*, after an extensive tour through the Australian colonies and South America.

The flag-ship *Waterloo* is to be cut down to a two-decker, and converted into a screw line-of-battle ship. The line-of-battle sailing-ship *Trafalgar*, 120, is also being converted into a screw-steamer at Chatham.

Madame Horace Vernet, who had been for some time in a declining state of health, died last week. There now only remain to M. Vernet his two grandsons, the children of his daughter and M. Delaroche.

On Tuesday the Royal South Gloucestershire Militia, under the command of Colonel Berkeley, assembled at Gloucester for twenty-one days' training. The regiment is about 600 strong.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, having obtained two months' leave of absence from the naval service, is about to proceed to the Continent, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Lord Bloomfield, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable order of the Bath.

Queen Victoria has presented Count Peckler, Marshal of the Court of the Prince of Prussia, with a valuable snuffbox. Her Majesty has also given 5000 thalers to be distributed among the servants at the Palace of Babelsberg, and a similar sum to the poor of Potsdam.

We understand (says the *Builder*) that the directors have determined on lighting the tropical end of the Crystal Palace till seven o'clock in the evening during the winter months. The electric light will be used.

The sacred Indian lotus of the Hindoos, or Egyptian bean, is now producing in Kew Gardens its flowers of marvellous beauty in the tropical aquarium. A model of this magnificent plant is on the table of the old museum.

St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, which is one of the fifty which were erected in the City from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, is now undergoing a complete renovation, both externally and internally, under the supervision of W. Beck, Esq., architect, Finsbury-circus.

The Acryse estate in Kent, that stretches for several miles between Elam and Canterbury, includes four manors, and extends over seven parishes, has just been sold for £190,000, with its timber, to Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.

The coroner's inquiry into the recent disastrous collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway was resumed on Tuesday. A great deal of evidence was heard, but another postponement for a week took place.

At a special meeting of the Bath Town Council on Tuesday, the Mayor, Dr. Falconer, in the chair, it was resolved to invite the members of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science to hold their annual meeting for 1859 in Bath.

The Highland Society's show, which commenced at Aberdeen on Monday week, terminated on Friday. It is pronounced to have been most successful. The only drawback was the unfavourableness of the weather, several of the days having been rainy.

The establishment of "Art Associations," or of societies for the exhibition of pictures and statuary, is, we read in American papers, becoming very general, not merely in the metropolitan cities, but in the smaller centres of population.

At Brussels a Hungarian, M. Leon Humar, at a public concert at the National Theatre, played, by means of electric wires, on five different pianos at the same time. The electric battery which worked the wires was in an adjacent room.

By the last returns of the Registrar-General of Victoria it appears that the numerical preponderance of men over women amounted to 134,000 in a population of 470,000. In other words, there were only 168,000 women to 302,000 men, or about 7 to 13.

The Rev. Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School, in order to encourage the study of botany amongst the pupils of that institution, has offered prizes of £5 and £3 for the best collection of dried wild flowers and plants grown within four miles of the school.

The total amount of income-tax collected in the city of London for the year 1857 was £493,211 15s. 4d.; Land-tax, £50,859 17s. 2d.; and Assessed taxes, £48,577 11s. 7d.—making together a grand total of £592,647 4s. 1d.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Agricultural Society's Show took place at Penrith on Friday week. The show of implements, cattle, horses, and poultry, was splendid, and gave the highest satisfaction to a numerous and distinguished assemblage.

Among the arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel are the Rev. W. Steele, the Bishop of Rochester, Sir James and Lady Prior, Lieutenant-Colonel Holder, E. H. J. Crawford, Esq., M.P., Sir R. C. Price, J. Prescott, Esq., Major Thurlow, Dr. Bailey, &c.

A photograph has been obtained of the parasite of an insect which is itself a parasite of the bee. This insect, which has been magnified to a million of times its size in surface, is covered with a shell not unlike that of a tortoise. Its paws are armed both with suckers and claws, which enable it to cling with immense force to the parasite on which it feeds.

A few days ago the foundation-stone of a Franciscan monastery was laid at Pantasaph, North Wales, by Lady Fielding, Viscountess Fielding having given about fourteen acres of land for a site. His Lordship has also contributed £500 towards the construction of the edifice, which is expected to cost £2500.

The Marquis d'Azeglio, Sardinian Minister to the Court of Queen Victoria, has presented to the Imperial Library of France the tapestry he has discovered at Lucerne representing Joan of Arc at the Court of the French King at Bourges, a contemporary work, almost as interesting as the needlework of Queen Matilda at Bayeux.





NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY, STOKE NEWINGTON.

## THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, STOKE NEWINGTON.

THIS church was consecrated and opened for public worship by the Bishop of London on the 25th June last, so that its interior, as may be imagined, is nearly completed. In plan the structure comprises a nave with side aisles, and a north and south transept, a chancel, and semi-octangular apse. Internally—measuring from the wall of the tower at the west end to the extreme inside line of the apse—the length of the church is 153 feet, and the width, including the aisles, 60 feet.

The large archway that divides the nave from the chancel is rendered exceedingly bold and effective by deeply-sunken mouldings, that have a large amount of light and shade in them; and the clustered columns, together with those that separate the nave from the aisles, are carved with conventional foliage, founded upon a careful study of natural leafage. The pulpit as yet is merely a temporary erection, constructed of deal, and stained; a permanent one is, however, now in hand by Mr. Farmer, the carver, to be of Caen stone, from a design by the architect, the cost of which will be about £400. The organ is by Messrs. Gray and Davidson, and is fixed in the south transept. The reading-desk, which is elaborately carved, together with the altar-rail, are of oak, the latter supported by ornamental iron standards, gilded. The whole of the seats, which are somewhat plain, but highly characteristic, together with

the timbers of the roof, are of deal, stained. Amongst the accessories of the interior, one object—the font—claims especial notice, as having been executed by Mr. Westmacott, the eminent sculptor, at a cost of 450 guineas. In plan its base is octagonal, on two steps, upon which stand four dwarf pillars, composed of red marble, having richly-carved capitals, on which are emblematic kneeling statues cut in Carrara marble. The bowl portion of the font is circular, and on each side of it are carved paterae of leafage inclosed within a circular moulded rim. Although there are at present only three stained-glass windows in the church, we understand that Messrs. Clayton and Bell, the eminent artists in this branch of art, have received instructions to fill the windows of the apse, and also those of the great north transept, with admirable specimens of their art, the designs for which are already completed. The coloured windows already fixed are—one in the clerestory, one in the north transept, and a two-light window in the south aisle, which latter contains subjects of the Saviour's entry into Jerusalem and the raising of Lazarus. On the former is a statue of St. John. The floors of the chancel and apse are raised, by seven steps and landings of York stone, above the level of the floor of the nave and aisles, by which judicious planning the congregation command a full view of the officiating clergyman during the communion service.

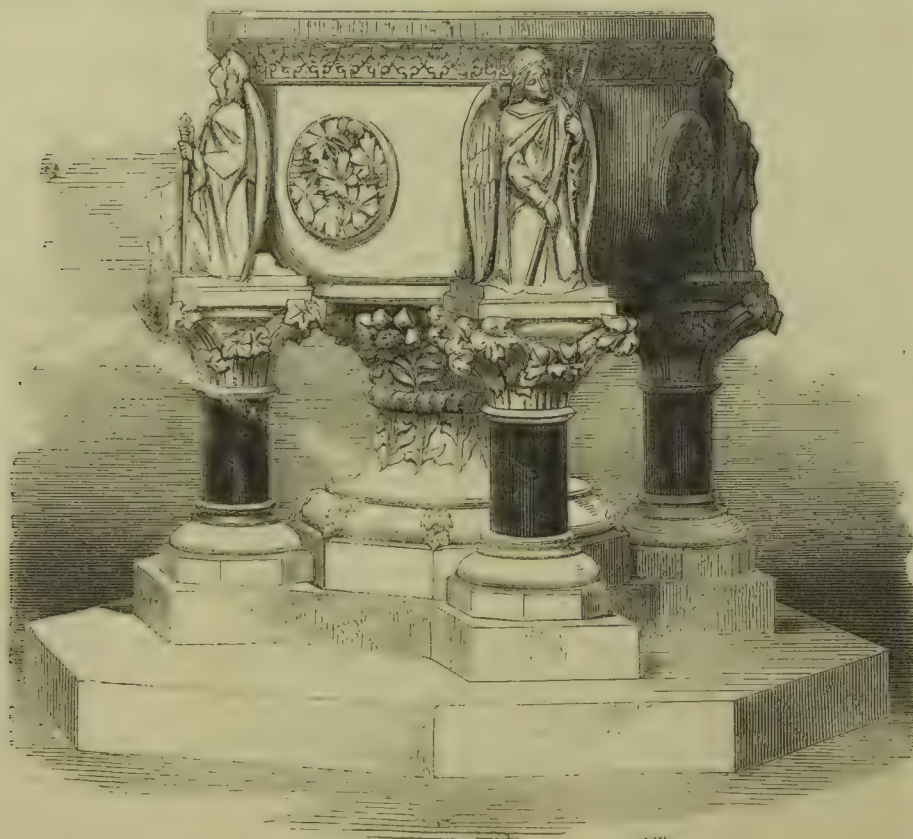
Our Illustration will explain the general external characteristics of

the edifice; we may, however, briefly observe that the northern porch is a highly effective composition; and, when its various carvings shall have been completed, will leave little to be desired. From its front line it is recessed 8 feet 6 inches, and comprises a central pediment, with a minor one on each side, the tympanums over which are intended to receive carved rosettes in circular frames. In the north transept there is a noble tracied window of five lights (as shown in our Engraving), which is 22 feet in height to the springing of its arched head. The principal entrance at the base of the tower is also very effective, and has a double doorway under its arch, separated by a clustered pillar of Aubigny stone, over which the tympanum is filled by a circular window, and at the apex of the arch a block bracket is inserted, from which will be cut in position a statue of the Virgin. This church is one of the most favourable examples of ecclesiastical architecture that has been executed in the suburbs of London in our own time. It rests on a basement of granite, on sound concrete foundations. The plain acings of its walls are of Kentish ragstone, in horizontal courses; and the various dressings of its

doorways, windows, stringcourses, and weatherings are of Box-hill Bath stone, the durable qualities of which have been sufficiently tested to prove the desirability of its use. The walls of the tower are not yet carried up to the height of the ridge of the roof, but we rejoice to learn that sufficient funds are in hand to justify its being proceeded with; and we trust to see it in a few months carried up, together with its elegant crowning spire. The designs for this church were furnished by G. G. Scott, Esq., architect, Spring-gardens, London. Mr. George Myers is the contractor for the building, whose practical foreman is Mr. Sampson Groves, and Mr. Allen the clerk of the works; the whole acting under the supervision of the architect. In having nearly brought the works to so satisfactory a conclusion, we may be excused for congratulating the worthy Rector for his ind-fatigable exertions, and also the parishioners for having aided so liberally in the good work. Adjacent to the church, on its southern side, the new rectory is completed, and has been occupied for some time. It is a somewhat plain brick building, with stone dressings, the funds at command not allowing much ornamental architecture to be bestowed upon it.

Externally, the whole of the carving remains to be done, and the upper part of the steeple to be built, so that our Illustration shows rather what the building is to be than what it is at present. The works are, however, still going on.

For the above particulars we are indebted to the *Building News*.



FONT IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, STOKE NEWINGTON.



BIBLE PRESENTED TO LADY INGLIS BY THE LADIES OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.



### THE FONT OF THE NEW CHURCH, STOKE NEWINGTON.

THIS is an elegant design, from the studio of Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott, of Wilton-place, Belgravia. The basin and vase are of Caen stone. The figures, emblematic of Baptism, are in statuary marble, the dwarf columns supporting them being made of polished red emperor marble, the capitals beautifully foliated in stone. Our representation gives a correct notion of this truly beautiful work. Its cost was £300, and not, as stated in other periodicals, £400.

### PRESENTATION OF A BIBLE TO LADY INGLIS.

THE ladies of the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have recently presented to Lady Inglis a bible, "as a token of their sympathy with her privations and sufferings, and of their estimation of the Christian hope, faith, and fortitude by which she was animated and sustained at Lucknow; and of their respect and admiration for its heroic and brave defender, Major-General Sir John E. W. Inglis, K.C.B., a native of Halifax."

The bible is bound in antique morocco of a rich purple colour, mounted with corners and clasps in gold. The edges illuminated with the rose and mayflower (the emblem of Nova Scotia), and an illuminated vellum page with an inscription, "Presented to the Hon. Lady Inglis, wife of Major-General Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., by the Ladies of the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, April, 1858. 2 Samuel, xxii. chapter, 5, 6, and 7 verses." The bible is inclosed in a carved oak casket lined with crimson velvet.

The following is Lady Inglis's letter acknowledging the gift, written to Mrs. Henry Pryor, Mayoress; Mrs. Nepean Clarke, President of the Ladies' Bible Association; and Mrs. S. Newton Binney, Treasurer of the Ladies' Bible Association, who were the committee appointed to carry the scheme into effect, and by whom the bible was forwarded to Lady Inglis:—

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, July 6, 1858.

Ladies,—I have this day with the very greatest pleasure received from the Hon. Samuel Cunard the handsome bible which has been presented to me by the ladies of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and I beg you will receive yourselves, and convey to them, my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for this gratifying token of their sympathy with me and mine, during the dangers and trials to which we have been lately exposed, and from which we have been so mercifully preserved, and of their admiration of my husband's conduct, during the defence of Lucknow.

Although to my great regret I have never had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the province in which my husband passed so many happy years of his life, or with its members, whom I have ever heard mentioned by him in terms of the deepest esteem and regard, I shall ever take the greatest interest in the welfare of both, and consider it a privilege to be permitted in any way to claim connection with them.

No gift could have been more acceptable to me than the one you have so generously bestowed upon me, and it will be ever preserved by me, and I may add by my children also, in grateful remembrance of those whose prayers were offered up for us in the hour of danger, and whose congratulations and kind expressions of feeling on our return to our native country have been a source of the sincerest pleasure and pride both to myself and my husband.

I have the honour to be, Ladies,

Yours most faithfully, JULIA INGLIS.

### STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE LEEDS TOWNHALL.

THE statue of her Majesty by Mr. Noble, of which we give an Engraving on the first page, was inaugurated on Saturday last in the vestibule of the new Townhall, Leeds. It is a remarkably fine work of colossal proportions, executed in one of the most perfect large blocks of pure white marble that has for a very long time been brought to this country from the best quarries of Carrara. It presents an admirable likeness of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in an attitude at once calm and majestic, while in the expression of the countenance there is a joyous vivacity blended with high dignity, as if delivering an address which communicated glad tidings to millions of her subjects. This statue, which is eight feet six inches high, was produced, we understand, in a wonderfully short space of time; yet it has not the appearance of haste; for not only are the features and proportions duly attended to, but the folds of the drapery have also a largeness of style combined with much refinement and gracefulness in their treatment and arrangement—the whole having a classical aspect. The outer garment is enriched with an elaborate border, on which the rose, thistle, and shamrock are accompanied by the lily. The pedestal which supports the statue is of a beautiful warm-tinted granite, about ten feet high, surrounded at the lower part by a large wreath of oak, the symbol of strength; and at the upper part by a large wreath of olive, the symbol of peace; while on the front of the shaft is inscribed this brief inscription:—"Her Majesty Queen Victoria. 1858." This beautiful statue was purchased by the Mayor (Mr. Fairbairn) for 1000 guineas, and was presented by him to the town.

The Mayor presided at the inaugural meeting on Saturday last, and there was a full attendance of the Council. Several ladies, including the Mayoress, were also present. His worship first subscribed the deed of gift, which was afterwards read by the Town Clerk, Mr. J. A. Ikin. Then the Mayor left the chair, and it was taken by Alderman Botherill, chairman of the Townhall Committee. Alderman J. D. Luccock moved "That the cordial and heartfelt thanks of the Council be and are hereby given to his Worship the Mayor of Leeds for the marble statue of her Majesty which has this day been placed in the Townhall, and which will fitly commemorate the inauguration of the hall." Councillor Beecroft, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried. The Mayor replied, amid a tempest of applause. He said: "In conveying this statue to you, gentlemen of the Leeds Corporation, which I have done with the greatest pleasure, because I considered that the vestibule of this noble hall required ornamentation, I thought that no statue could so fitly adorn it as one of her Majesty. I dare scarcely trust myself to give expression to my feelings, because, in speaking of her Majesty, everybody knows her virtues and her charities, and that she is one of the greatest Sovereigns in the universe." On the motion of Mr. Alderman George it was resolved that the preceding resolution be engrossed on vellum, and, along with a duplicate of the deed of gift, be presented to the Mayor of Leeds.

A PICTURE OF VENICE.—Venice, we are loth to leave thee; and the reader who has accompanied us from picture to picture we would fain also take far out over the open lagoon in an afternoon's gliding of the gondola, and to St. Mark's-square afterwards by lamp and moon light, that he might well know what other resources there are in this most enjoyable of cities, after having seen enough for the day of the interior treasures of churches and galleries. But for this there is at present no space. Yet, as we are already resting on our oar in the wide waters between Murano and the Church of "Our Lady of the Garden," let us not return without a few words on what we saw there, in those evening hours, during our many autumn excursions—of the glorification, and, finally, of the heavenly assumption, of those hues, which, in the works of art of Venice, had been a principal object of our contemplation. When the vermillion towers at hand had ceased to cast reflections like trembling showers of cactus-leaves down the lustrous bluish-silver waters, and turned grey, and the lonely re-marches extending beyond them far and wide lay in deep solemn shade, then the glowing hues, departed from the lower earth, rested in their upward path on the undulating chains of the Julian Alps, whose snowy peaks, aloof, were coloured like garlands of roses dispersed around some Paphian bower. Opposite, above the rich purple of the Euganean mountains, the lower horizontal clouds moved along rapidly, like scarlet drifts of flamingo plumage; whilst far higher—over the ethereal abyss of golden splendour behind them—the dapplings extending in long raylike forms across the heavens, and untouched by the warmth of the sinking sun, or by the movements of the lower air, remained snow white, and serenely, majestically still—as if there were a lovely winter in heaven. But presently the lower clouds all lost their glory, turning to dim and grey; and then the higher vapours resembled the waved and torn surface of an unlimited ocean of rosy fire, whose luminous spray slowly faded away into a pale and misty calm, till all was quieted and grave, all was unglorified and shadowy. But how unspeakably glorious it was, so long as it lasted! Had not only the Doge and the sages of the orders and the rest of the signory, but all the gentler classes of Venice, gone forth that evening to Lido to meet the Emperor; or were the Duke of Ferrara and his Duchesses arriving with the ladies at her court, in quaintest glittering baccante; had the very waters been carpeted with pagenantry, till all their expanse gleamed with the gilded mythological images of the *pinces*, or pleasure-barques, the Moorish liveries of their rowers, the bravery of crowded high forecables and banners, and huge tails richly coloured and pictured—I verily believe I should have yelped to look on them, but little; for the splendour above would have put to shame, nay, seemed to annihilate, their petty glitterings.—*Art-Journal.*

### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LEEDS. THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

#### THE LEEDS TOWNHALL (PRINTED IN COLOURS).

OUR Supplement of this week contains an Engraving, printed in colours, of this magnificent building, which was on Tuesday inaugurated under the happiest auspices by our most gracious Queen. The structure covers an area of 5600 square yards, having a fine open space at the front and the sides, and is bounded on the south by Park-lane, on the north by Great George's-street, on the west by Oxford-place, and on the east by Calverley-street. The site on which it is erected was purchased from John Blayds, Esq., for £9000; and, though somewhat low in relation to the district north-west of it, is central, and of easy approach from all parts of the borough.

The external form of the edifice is that of a parallelogram, being 250 feet long by 200 feet in breadth; and its general appearance, from the approach to the main front, is very imposing. Standing on an elevated platform, it is surrounded by Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting an entablature and balustrade, altogether about 67 feet in height; the external walls being of stone from the quarries of Rawden Hill, Pool Bank, Bramley Fall, and Calverley Wood, in this neighbourhood, and Darley Dale, in Derbyshire. The last-named quarry has supplied the fine blocks of stone composing the south colonnade. The large hall, which is the chief feature of the building, rises out of the centre to the height of 92 feet from the ground, and at each of the four corners there is an ornamental turret, about 12 feet square by 106 in height, the four containing the smoke and ventilating flues connected with the various courts and rooms.

The south or principal façade, which is approached by a handsome flight of twenty steps, 110 feet in length, has a deeply-recessed portico of twelve columns, ten of them being in front, and two recessed; and it cannot fail to command attention and admiration by its grandeur and the harmony of its composition. In the centre of this façade, and adjoining the south end of the large hall, rises the dome, which will, when completed, be 225 feet in height. That part of it immediately in sight above the roof is composed of a square die, ornamented with panels and other mouldings, upon which rest twenty Corinthian columns, also forming a square on plan, with entablature and balustrade complete, having a corresponding number of pilasters behind the columns, forming the inner wall or core. This portion forms the belfry, and is as high as it is intended to be carried until after the meeting of the British Association, when the works will be resumed and carried about 80 feet higher, and will contain a clock, now being made by Dent of London, which is to have four illuminated dials, each 13 feet in diameter. Above this commences the dome proper, which will be covered with lead and surmounted by a stone lantern finial.

The two sides and north end of the building are somewhat similar to the south front, excepting that the columns and pilasters which surround them are near to the walls; and the inter-columns, or spaces between them, have two tiers of circular-headed windows.

There are several entrances to the building on each side and at the north end; but the principal entrance is under the south portico, and consists of a large archway, 32 feet high by 21 feet wide. The lower part contains three splendid doors, composed of highly ornamented wrought and cast ironwork, glazed. The tympanum of the arch has been filled in with an emblematic group of figures, and the panels have been elaborately carved, the work being executed by Mr. Thomas of London, the sculptor of the Houses of Parliament. The group which is placed immediately over the three doors leading to the vestibule represents Leeds in its commercial and industrial character, fostering and encouraging the Arts and Sciences. The central figure, which is almost colossal, is that of a female, in free and elegant drapery, having in the outstretched right hand a wreath, and in the left the distaff. Immediately behind this figure is a judicial chair, ornamented with rays of light, and flanked by owls, emblematic of wisdom, as well as being supporters of the arms of Leeds. On the right there is a personification of Poetry and Music, with the lyre and pipe, a Faun's head, and wreath of flowers in the background; and also a figure of Industry, looking with anxious care towards the principal figure, and holding in her hands samples of textile fabrics. She is represented as seated on a bale of goods, and resting her arm on an anvil, surrounded by various implements of trade. On the left there are also two figures, the one representing the Fine Arts, and the other Science. The former bears in her hands the emblems of painting, and leans upon a Corinthian capital, at the base of which is a bust of Minerva; the latter is represented in an attitude of repose, looking with a calm expression upon the figure of the Fine Arts, and holding in one hand the compass, in the other a globe, marked with the rudiments of geometry, and at her feet lie various portions of machinery. The panels forming the architrave to the arch, and spanning the group, are tastefully carved with various devices, selected from the arms of the town, with scroll ornaments, &c. The centre panel contains the scales of Justice, surrounded with palm branches. The large panels on each side of the entrance doorways are filled in with bold and classic scrolls and foliage, in the centre of each of which is a child bearing the fleece, having beneath the fasses and other emblems of Power and Justice, and above the caduceus of Mercury, symbolic of Order, Peace, and Prosperity.

The interior of the building is characterised by almost unequalled adaptation to the various municipal and judicial purposes it is intended to subserve, besides which it is in several important portions marked by ornamentation of the highest style of excellence; we reserve, however, a detailed description of the interior of this magnificent building for our next Number, when we shall give a view of the Great Hall. For the present we limit ourselves to stating that it combines in one vast beautiful structure—1. An extensive and magnificent hall for public meetings, lectures, and concerts. 2. Council Chamber and offices for the Corporation and borough officers. 3. Suite of apartments for the use of the Mayor, including a dining-hall, &c. 4. Assize courts, police courts, &c., with separate entrances to the different departments. At the sides of the central hall there are refreshment, retiring, and dressing rooms. On the basement floor are an extensive kitchen establishment, the police department, cells for prisoners, &c.

There is a large space all round the building, and the front or south side forms a good-sized square, in the centre of which stands a bronze statue, on a polished granite pedestal, of the Duke of Wellington, by Baron Marochetti. Equidistant from the statue are placed two handsome lamps inclosed within a circle.

The total cost of the building, including the interior fittings and decorations, and the organ, together with the land, will exceed £100,000, raised by rates levied upon the inhabitants of the borough.

#### LEEDS.

This town, lately the scene of one of those acts of graceful condescension by which Queen Victoria has so endeared herself to her subjects, is the largest and most flourishing in Yorkshire, and the fifth in England in point of population and commercial activity. It is situated on the Aire, in the north-east corner of the Clothing District, of which it is the capital. Leeds is of great antiquity. In 655 a bloody battle was fought in this neighbourhood, in which Penda, King of Mercia, was slain, and most of his army perished. A grant of land here was given by William the Conqueror to Gilbert de Lacy, a powerful noble, who also possessed the barony of Pontefract. A castle was built here, either by De Lacy or by one of his dependents. This castle makes some figure in history—having been besieged by King Stephen in 1139, and been for a brief period, in 1399, the prison of the unfortunate Richard II.; but no vestiges of it now remain. Leeds pronounced for the Parliament in the troubles of the time of Charles I., and was the scene of one or two struggles between the opposing parties. During the great plague of 1665 this town suffered dreadfully; one-fifth of the entire population perished. There are no remarkable events in the subsequent history of Leeds. Its history is one of continued advancement in wealth and improvement, with occasional periods of commercial depression and distress. The history of the town records few popular tumults.

Leeds returns two members to Parliament, and its population in

1851 was 172,270; and the number of its inhabited houses was 36,165. It is distant from London by the Great Northern Railway 186½ miles.

The town is well built. The aspect of its streets and shops sufficiently testifies to its immense commercial activity and material prosperity. Its public buildings are not generally of a kind to interest the tourist; though some of them are well worthy of examination. Its chief building, the Townhall, opened by her Majesty on Wednesday last, forms the subject of a separate notice.

None of the churches of Leeds are of any antiquity. St. Peter's, the original parish church, a building of the time of Edward III., was taken down in 1838, and the present structure erected in its place. It is regarded as one of the best modern specimens of the Later Decorated style of architecture. The nave and chancel have been so planned as to present a clear vista of 160 feet. A tower rises from the north end of the transept to the height of 130 feet. This church is justly regarded as one of the chief architectural ornaments of Leeds. St. John's Church was built in 1634. Whitaker remarks that it "has all the gloom and all the obstructions of an ancient church, without one vestige of its dignity and grace." Trinity Church was erected in 1727. It is in a modified Grecian style. St. Paul's, built seventy years later, is also Grecian in its main features. There are several other churches. Dissent is strong in Leeds; and some of the places of worship built by the various bodies display much taste.

There is no lack of educational and charitable institutions in Leeds. Among the former are an Industrial School, situated in Burmantofts, built in 1848 at a cost of £16,000, a fine building in the Elizabethan style, worth inspection; and a free Grammar School. Among the latter are hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, almshouses, &c. The Markets and the Corn Exchange are respectable buildings. The Commercial Buildings, an excellent structure, situated in Park-row, should not be overlooked. In the entrance-hall, "change" is held daily; and the structure contains, in addition to apartments and offices for business, a hotel, concert-rooms, and other apartments. Leeds possesses a philosophical and literary society, a mechanics' institute, and a theatre.

The Cloth Halls form a very interesting spectacle on market days. The Coloured or Mixed Cloth Hall is near the Commercial Buildings, in the busiest centre of Leeds. It is a quadrangular brick building, 380 feet long by 200 broad, and contains nearly two thousand stalls, arranged in six streets, each of which has its own distinctive name. Each stall is about two feet in width, and is marked with the name of its occupant. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday. The White Cloth Hall is similar in style and arrangement to the hall just noticed. It is 300 feet long, and contains about twelve hundred stands in five streets. It opens as soon as the Coloured Cloth Hall closes, for the sale of cloth in an undyed state.

A fine bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel was erected in 1852 nearly opposite Commercial Buildings, at a cost of about £1200, raised by subscription. The statue is 8 feet 6 inches high, and is placed on a pedestal of Scotch granite 11 feet 6 inches high.

The extent of the manufactures of Leeds may be conceived from the following statistics, taken from the last census:—Woolen manufactures employ 4706 males, and 2746 females; flax, 1405 females, and 870 males; iron, 1075 males; engines, 667; coal-miners, 667 males.

Before the days of railways Leeds had communication, by means of canals, with both the eastern and western seas. It is now connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom.

For the foregoing particulars of Leeds we are indebted to "Black's Picturesque Guide to Yorkshire."

Annexed are some particulars relating to the small Engravings which accompany the "View of Leeds from Beeston Hill," and which are chiefly taken from "Kelly's Post-office Directory of Yorkshire," "Black's Picturesque Guide to Yorkshire," and the "Historical Guide to Leeds and its Environs," published by Fenteman and Sons, of Leeds:—

#### MORLEY.

This township, situated in a district parish in that part of the parish of Batley which is in the West Riding, is a populous clothing village or town, on the Leeds and Dewsbury Railway, five miles south-south-west from Leeds. The church of St. Peter at Four Lane Ends (which is also the district church for Chorwell) is a plain stone building, having a tower, spire, nave, aisles, porch, chancel, and one bell. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; also two National schools and one Wesleyan school. The population of the township is 5590. The Earl of Dartmouth is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

#### ROCHE ABBEY.

This abbey is about three miles from Tickhill, and eight from Rotherham. The Cistercian monks who settled here are denominated in the foundation deeds *Monachi de Rupe*. Some writers are of opinion that they obtained this name from living in the open air, only sheltered by the limestone rock; but it is more probable that their name arose from the fragment of rock which was discovered here resembling the figure of our Saviour on the cross. This image was called "Our Saviour of the Roche," and was held in high veneration. The abbey was endowed by the two lords of the soil on whose lands the monks settled themselves, Richard de Busli and Richard de Wickersley. It was probably founded about the year 1147. The remains of the abbey are beautiful, but not extensive. The gateway, which is on the side towards Maltby, is of a later style of architecture than the rest of the remains. It consists of two aisles, with groined arches above, and is supposed to be the *novum hospitium* mentioned in the account of the abbey property, and erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Passing on through the delightful grounds, the visitor reaches a spot where the valley suddenly opens, and discloses a charming view of the remains of the abbey church. There is a large mass of stonework at some distance from the principal portion of the ruins of the church. This is evidently part of the great western entrance, and admitted to the nave, which has been flanked by side aisles, as may be seen from the base of one or two of the columns. Going eastward, we find large remains of the columns which supported the tower. The tower rose at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transept. The eastern walls of the transepts still exist, and enough of the inner work to show that each transept has had two small chapels, entered from the open part of the transept, and lighted by windows looking eastward. In this and other particulars we note a great conformity to the church at Kirkstall, which was also built by the Cistercian monks. Between these side chapels was the chancel, with windows on the east, north, and south. On the north side of it are some remains of rich tabernacle work.

#### ADEL CHURCH.

Adel, Adle, or Adhill, a small scattered village five miles N.N.W. of Leeds, on the Otley road, has been rendered famous by its ancient church and Roman remains. It is termed *Adhill* in the *Liber Regis*, which probably gives the true etymology, the Hill of Ada, the first Saxon colonist of the place. On the slope of the hill, a little north of the village, are the remains of a Roman camp, where a number of ancient monuments, three altars (one inscribed "to the goddess Brigantia"), several urns, statues, coins, &c., have been found, many of which are deposited at the Vicarage, and others are in the possession of Captain Chamberlain, of Bramhope.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a most interesting and venerable structure, of Norman design, supposed to have been erected A.D. 1140. It is one of the most perfect specimens of the kind in the kingdom. The south doorway is highly enriched, and many of its details are of great elegance. The belfry is modern, and contains two Norman arches, zigzag and shafted. There are three bells, which were recast in 1839 by Meurs, and contain the following inscriptions:—1. "Glory be to God on high." 2. "Peace on earth." 3. "Good will towards men." The interior is adorned with very curious ancient sculpture. The east window is filled with stained glass of a monumental character, by Giles, dated 1691.

#### KIRKSTALL

is three miles N.N.W. from Leeds, on the road to Bradford: it is a manufacturing village, beautifully situated on the banks of the Aire, and celebrated in the pages of history, as containing one of the finest ruins in the kingdom, in the remains of its picturesque and magnificent abbey, once situated in a lonely and sequestered spot, when the surrounding valley of Airedale heard only the matin and vesper bell of the monks, the bleating of the flocks, and the lowing of the herds, in their peaceful pastures; but now standing near cloth factories, close to a thorough road, and a whirling railway, with the waters of the "crystal Aire" discoloured. We defer further particulars of the Abbey to next week, when we shall give two large views of Kirkstall Abbey.

The village stands about a quarter of a mile east of the abbey, and consists of numerous well-built houses, with a spacious hotel, and in the immediate vicinity, which abounds with richly-varied scenery, are some pleasant mansions and villas, particularly Kirkstall Grange, the seat of William Beckett, Esq.; and Abbey House, the seat of George Skirrow Heacroft, Esq., M.P. for Leeds. There is a very handsome bridge over the river and canal, and at the distance of about a mile the ancient and extensive ironworks called Kirkstall Forge, probably coeval with the abbey. There are several extensive factories close by the village. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is situated on an eminence, and is in the Early



English style, with a tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. It was erected in 1888-9, at a cost of about £3000. The interior is handsomely arranged, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 600 are free. The site of the church and churchyard, which is planted with trees, comprising an area of two acres, was given by the Earl of Cardigan. There is also a beautiful paragon corresponding in style with the church, and two parochial schools, in which four hundred children receive instruction. There are two handsome chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Baptists, and an excellent Mechanics' Institution.

## FARNLEY.

This village is pleasantly situated on an eminence four miles west by road from Leeds, and six from Bradford. The church is a small plain building, erected in 1761. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. There are two schools for boys and girls—the one supported by the Farnley Iron Company, and the other attached to the church. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron ore: there are several mines in operation, and the quarries of Park Spring are noted for the quality of the stone. Farnley Hall, the seat of William Armitage, Esq., the lord of the manor, is a handsome structure. The Farnley Iron Company have extensive works. W. Armitage, Esq., and the Earl of Cardigan are the chief landowners.

On October 12, 1863, the insurrection called the Farnley Wood Plot broke out, its ostensible objects being a "Christian Magistracy," and a "Gospel Ministry;" and in January, 1864, twenty-one persons concerned in it were executed.

## CHURCH OF ST. PETER, LEEDS—THE PARISH CHURCH.

At the east end of the town, at the bottom of Kirkgate, stands in towering majesty the church of St. Peter. The imposing ceremony of the consecration of this edifice took place September 2, 1841. It is built as nearly as possible on the site of the old edifice (which was of very early date), and is a monument to the skill of the architect, Mr. R. D. Chantrell, as well as the liberality of the town. The cost of erection was nearly £40,000, which was raised by voluntary contributions. The style is that of the latter part of the fourteenth century, a transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular, containing a variety of form and interest, and producing a strong contrast with the dull massiveness of the former structure. The only fragment left of the old building is a portion of the south wall.

The church is 180 feet 7 inches long, by 86 wide; and the height of the tower 139 feet. Over the door, at the end of the north transept, rises the noble tower of the church, a rich and elegant object, greatly exceeding both in height and beauty of style that of the old church. The tower contains a new peal of remarkably powerful and sweet-toned bells, thirteen in number, and weighing upwards of eight tons. The weight of the tenor bell alone is 35 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lb.

## THE MAYOR'S MACE.

This insignia of office, which is engraved on page 239, is of silver gilt, and measures four feet eight inches in length, and the shaft thereof is beautifully engraved and ornamented. The head is encircled by a border of foliage measuring eighteen inches and a half in circumference, and is divided into four compartments by antique figures containing the national insignia of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with the respective Royal crowns of these kingdoms. The whole is surmounted by the Imperial crown of Great Britain, with a double row of fleurs-de-lis and crosses pattee. Beneath the bows of the crown are the Royal arms, viz., W. and M., crossing each other, with the letters R. R. (standing for Rex and Regina), occurring four times on the upper part of the head of the mace, the entire weight of which is about 123 ounces. On the upper side of the base is inscribed "Arthur Maughey, de Leeds, fecit 1694," and on the lower "Marmaduke Rich, 2 Mayor, Tho. Dickson," with the old arms of the borough, and the motto "Bargus de Leeds."

It has been generally supposed that Mr. Maughey gratuitously presented the Corporation with this mace but in an order of court, dated Nov. 3, 1694, the treasurer is ordered to pay unto Mr. Arthur Maughey, goldsmith, the sum of £60 11s. for making the same.

The maker of this mace was executed at York in 1695 for counterfeiting the current coin. The attic story of his dwelling-house in Briggate was the place he used for this purpose, and which was discovered in 1836 by some workmen engaged in repairing the premises. The apparatus used by him and also some silver coins were then found.

The above particulars relating to the Mayor's mace are taken from Wardell's "Municipal History of Leeds."

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

DONCASTER, which this year has thirty races, three matches, £1855 of added money, and an immense sale list, commences its autumn carnival on Tuesday next. There are nearly 150 yearlings advertised, and among them are seven Voltigeurs, nine Newminsters, sixteen Cossacks, five Touchstones, and four Ratapians. The first three lines of blood have been very fortunate this year, and the Ratapians are certain to be picked up at good prices, from their fine promise, scarcity, and wonderful resemblance to their stout weight-carrying sire. Now that Musjid has paid, Merryman and Cavendish are the principal names in the Champagne; and Vedette and Fishermen will, it is fully expected, meet for the Cup at 7 lb., the former for our choice, as he is, we should fancy, a decidedly higher class of horse. Toxophilite has again displaced FitzRoland for the head of the St. Leger betting, and it is from these two, Compromise, Wilton, Telegram, Longrange, Volta, East Langton, The Hadji, Knight of Kars, Governess, Gildermire, Bavaria, Eclipse, Sunbeam, Kelpie, Forerunner, Physician, &c., that the field will be selected. We expect to see fully fourteen at the post. The Hadji is in good bloom, but he is not backed, as he would be under other circumstances, and Yorkshiremen "know the reason why." It seems to be the general impression among trainers that Toxophilite will win, but we cannot forget his wretched running with Mentmore at Ascot; and hence we should be more inclined to hold with the field. "Tox," however, looks much thickened and improved since then, and is constantly ridden at exercise on Langton Wolds by Pearl, who has looked after him all the year. No one understands him so well, and we believe it is not improbable that he will ride him, and Ashmall be on Longrange or Volta. If Admiral Harcourt will not spare Aldcroft, we shall, we believe, see Bullock on The Hadji, who is a plain, but yet a great, dangerous-looking horse. The Kelpie, who has been saved ever since the Derby, is still kept quiet, but his running with Saunterer and Fisherman at Chester was quite good enough to get him a St. Leger place if his long rest has brought him into his old form. Mr. Parr is always most dangerous when least feared. The running of Fadladeen for the Queen's Plate at Warwick forced East Langton ten points forward in the betting: there is no doubt about his being a game, but still rather a slow horse. Volta seems to have a better chance of living the distance than any of the mares. Very little is known as to the jockeys, and we quite miss the well-remembered Yorkshire query of "What's Job gau to ride?" Bartholomew is able to scale 8 st. 7 lb. once more, and some four months of rest on the sofa have brought David Hughes's knee right; so that both will not improbably be "up." Sam Rogers's magnificent riding seems to be getting good scope at last; and the patient style in which William Boyce waited with Yorkshire Grey at Ipswich, and there won with "a Chifney rush" some fifty yards from home, was a rare inauguration of his second riding career. It is jockeys, not boys, we want nowadays.

In the great Newmarket handicaps, which have just been published, the old red-tape hand is visible; and while nine or ten wretches are weighed under 5 st., the leading horses (Vedette, 9 st. 12 lb., for instance) have their chances completely crushed out of them. In fact, till great handicaps are made between the limits of 9 st. 9 lb. and 5 st. 5 lb., high-class horses and heavy-weight jockeys will never get their due. Neither France nor America has any reason to complain of overweighting in either handicap. Considering his spring performances, Wrestler has got well into both at 6 st. 7 lb.; and so has Melissa, in spite of her Warwick penalty. The Newmarket people are not a little annoyed that their horse, Yorkshire Grey, was not kept snug after his Crimean campaign till the autumn, as he would infallibly have got into the Cesarewitch at 7 st., or something nearly as light, instead of 9 st. 4 lb., and the race, with health, would have been a dead certainty.

Voltigeur's forty-guinea subscription filled very soon; Oxford Blue has quitted the stud; and the dam of the Dutchman (whose yearlings are a much better-looking lot this season) has had a filly foal to Pottinger, a son of Plenipo.

The United All England play twenty-two of Cornwall at Penzance, on Monday; and the All-England Eleven meet twenty-two of Mon-

monthshire. Taking it altogether, they have not had so many engagements as usual, and Jackson's bowling has been "the great fact" which so few provincials have cared to meet.

## WARWICK SEPTEMBER RACES.—TUESDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Little Gerard, 1. Ethon, 2.  
Guy Produce Stakes.—Apollo, 1. Faugh a Ballagh g., 2.  
Leamington Stakes.—Melissa, 1. Tunstall Maid, 2.  
Castle Park Stakes.—Meg Merrilies, 1. Wild Rose, 2.  
Avon Stakes.—Solomon, 1. Joskin, 2.  
Queen's Plate.—Fadladeen, 1. Odd Trick, 2.  
Shorts Handicap.—Tiara, 1. Mimosa, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Selling Stakes.—Tragedy, 1. Ferndale, 2.  
Welter Cup.—Fadladeen, 1. Logie o' Buchan, 2.  
Members' Plate.—Solomon, 1. Simpleton, 2.  
Welter Handicap.—The Flying Dutchman c., 1. South-Western, 2.  
Nursery Handicap.—Solomon, 1. Contract, 2.  
Warwick Cup.—Fisherman, 1. Loyalty, 2.  
County Stakes.—Wanderer, 1. Pactolus, 2.  
Town Plate.—Pyrrhus the First, 1. Orianda, 2.

## WEYMOUTH RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Sister to Amsterdam, 1. Sister to One Act, 2.  
Melcombe Stakes.—King of the Forest, 1. Childrey, 2.  
Innkeepers' Plate.—Ham, 1.

## LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

St. Leger.—2 to 1 agst Toxophilite (off), 11 to 2 agst The Hadji (off), 8 to 1 agst Eclipse (t), 10 to 1 agst Sunbeam (t), 12 to 1 agst Governess (t), 100 to 8 agst East Langton (off), 25 to 1 agst Volta (off), 40 to 1 agst Longrange (t), 50 to 1 agst Kelpie (t), 50 to 1 agst Farmer's Son (t), 50 to 1 agst Knight of Kars (off).  
Cesarewitch.—20 to 1 agst Rocket (t), 20 to 1 agst Melissa (off), 25 to 1 agst Warlock (t), 25 to 1 agst Roman Candle (off), 33 to 1 agst Turned Loose (t), 1000 to 30 agst Fiddle (off), 40 to 1 agst Duchess of Sutherland (t), 50 to 1 agst Sweet William (t), 1000 to 10 agst Wouvermans (t).  
Cambridgehire.—30 to 1 agst Rocket (t), 1000 to 30 agst Blanche of Middlebie (t), 1000 to 30 agst Happy Land (t), 40 to 1 agst Suer colt (t), 50 to 1 agst Eclipse (t).

PERILS BY SEA.—The following is the report of Peter de Clerck, late seaman of the Belgian barque *Leopold*, from Swansea for Callao, wrecked on the Grand Jason, Falkland Island, on the 12th of April:—"About seven o'clock the ship broke up. We all got on the jib boom: there were eleven of us, with the Captain. I sat down on the heel of the bowsprit; that was the last I saw of them, for the ship soon went to pieces, and I was thrown on shore. I scrambled up the rock on my hands and knees. I never saw anything more of the ship. I was on the island twenty-three days before Captain Smiley, in a schooner, picked me up. I lived upon land birds, seals, and penguins. None of the bodies were washed on shore, although I was there for twenty-three days."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—The earthquake that took place in Mexico on the 19th of June last was a very severe one. At nine o'clock in the morning a shock came from the south. This was followed by three more violent shocks from the same direction; then there were four more shocks equally severe from the east, and after them a few tremblings. In the city of Mexico the strongest structures reeled to their foundations, the water spouted in jets from the sewers, the street lamps vibrated from east to west for a quarter of a minute. The earth opened in the streets; trees withered and swayed for many minutes, and some were thrown out of the earth. Houses, aqueducts, and railroads were seriously injured. About twenty-four towns and cities in Mexico sustained damage from the earthquake, and a great number of lives were lost. Damage to the value of more than a million sterling has been done to the city of Mexico. All the violent shocks took place in the space of about one minute and a half. The shocks and tremblings lasted about three minutes.

The twentieth annual exhibition of the Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Society was held on Saturday last, in the Piece Hall, Halifax.

A French journal says that the Emperor Louis Napoleon has given orders to seek and collect the numerous manuscripts which Vauban left behind him, scattered about in France and abroad. An edition will be printed, as complete as circumstances will permit, of the writings of the great master of fortification.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the transactions in Home Securities this week, both for Money and Time bargains, have been very moderate, in a comparative sense, the market generally has shown signs of buoyancy, and prices have had an upward tendency. The great abundance of money, the steady increase in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England, the large imports of gold, and the continued rise in the value of French Rentes—the improvement within the last month having been nearly 3½ per cent.—have, no doubt, imparted great confidence to the holders of stock, and induced the public to absorb stock even at the present high quotations.

Since the fourth of the month there has been less demand for money in the open market, and the applications for discounts at the Bank of England have materially fallen off. The rates have, therefore, slightly declined, and the best sixty days' paper has been done in Lombard-street at 2½ to 2½ per cent. The nearest quotation for four months' bills is 3 per cent. The unusually favourable advices from the manufacturing districts—where cotton and woollen goods have lately advanced from 5 to 10 per cent—lead us to suppose that the supply of bills will shortly increase to some extent. The rapid improvement in our home and foreign trade is a source of much congratulation in city circles.

The letters of allotment of the new Turkish loan have been issued, and the first instalment of £450,000 has been paid; still, great opposition to the loan continues to be experienced, both in the Exchange and out of doors, and the subscribers have had the mortification to see the quotation at 1½ discount. On Wednesday and Thursday the price advanced to ½ discount, still leaving a loss to the original holders of scrip. Numerous explanations have been given as to the nature and extent of the opposition; but we think that it may be explained by simply referring to the fact that since the loan was contracted the exchange at Constantinople has declined from 175 to 146—a difference in favour of this country of not less than 29 per cent. If the five millions be strictly applied to the redemption of inferior Turkish paper money a further fall will be inevitable. Those immediately interested in exchange operations between the two countries may have had powerful reasons for opposing a loan which promises to be of vast importance to Turkey.

Nearly £350,000 in bullion has come to hand from various quarters, and we learn that £100,000 is on passage from St. Petersburg. Nearly £200,000 has been sent into the Bank of England, and about £150,000 has been actually shipped, partly to the Continent and partly to the Brazils.

The silver market has become steady, and bar qualities have realised 59½d. per ounce.

The transfer-books of some stocks at the Bank of England are now closing for the dividends. Letters from Vienna state that the stock of bullion in the National Bank is £10,800,000, against £38,900,000 of notes in circulation.

The dealings in Home Stocks on Monday were very moderate, yet prices ruled steady:—The Reduced Three per Cents were 97½; Consols, for Money, 96½; Ditto, for Account, 96½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1855, 18-16; India Debentures, 98; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 34s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock was 227½ to 229; and India Stock, 214. Consols were a shade higher on Tuesday, those for Transfer having touched 97½; for the Account, 96½. The Reduced marked 97½; the New Three per Cents, 97½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 80; Long Annuities, 18½; India Debentures, 98½; and Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 34s. prem. India Scrip, Second Issue, sold at 97½; and Bank Stock was firm at 227½ to 229. On Wednesday the market was very firm. Bank Stock realised 228½ to 229; Reduced Three per Cents, 97½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 18-16; India Stock, 216; India Debentures, 98½; and Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 34s. prem. Public Securities were very firm on Thursday, and the quotations ruled ½ per cent higher. The Three per Cents, for Money, were 97½; and for October, 97½. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents sold at 97½; Long Annuities, 1855, 18½; March Exchequer Bills, 31s.; June Ditto, 22s. to 25s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock, 229; India Stock, 214 to 216. India Debentures, Second Issue, 98; Ditto Bonds, 13s.

We have very few changes to notice in the value of Foreign Securities; but a fair average business has been doing generally, and the leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 103½; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Ditto, Unbarren, 80; Peruvian Three per Cents, 70½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46; Russian Five per Cents, 110½ ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 92; Spanish Three per Cents, 45½; Spanish New Deferred, 20; Spanish Passive, 10½; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; French Rentes, Three per Cents, 72 f. 25 c.; Venezuela Five per Cents, 38½.

For Joint-Stock Bank Shares there has been a steady inquiry, and last week's quotations have been well supported:—Australasia have marked 88½; Bank of Egypt, 23½; City, 61½; Colonial, 30½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and County, 27½; London and Westminster, 46½; National Provincial of England, New, 22½; Oriental, 37½; Ottoman, 18½; South Australia, New, 23; Union of London, 24½; and Western Bank of London, 32.

Owing to the want of intelligible signals from Newfoundland, the shares of the Atlantic Cable have nominally declined from 840 to about 350. In other securities the business doing has been limited, as follows:—Australian Agricultural, 34½; Canada Company's Bonds, 119; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 114; New Brunswick Ditto, 109½; New South

Wales, Five per Cents, 100; South Australian Government Six per Cent Bonds, 110; Eastern Steam, 2; European and American Steam, 2; Electric Telegraph, 110; English and Australian Copper, 1½; London Discount, 3½; London General Omnibus, 2½; North British Australasian, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83; Ditto, New, 74; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 2½; Rhymney Iron, 22½; Scottish Australian Investment, 14½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1 e. div.; South Australian Land, 38½; London Docks, 106½; Birmingham Canal, 92 ex div.; Stafford and Worcester, 500; Grand Junction, 53; Ditto, Guaranteed, Six per Cent, 12; Rochdale, 84; Warwick and Napton, 9; East London Waterworks, 116; Ditto, Four per Cent Preference, 27; Ditto, Five per Cent Preference, 28; West Middlesex, 106½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 96; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; Waterloo, Old Annuities of £3, 30; Ditto, New, of £7, 20½.

Nearly all Railway Shares have been in improved request, and in some instances prices have had an upward tendency. The forthcoming dividend upon the Scottish Central will be at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 83½; Chester and Holyhead, 34½; East Anglian, 15½; Eastern Counties, 60 ex div.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26; Great Western, 60½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½ ex new; Ditto, F. £16, 6½; London and Brighton, 109½; London and North-Western, 84½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 95½ ex div.; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 67 ex div.; Norfolk, 62½ ex div.; North British, 54½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 90½ ex div.; Ditto—Leeds, 45½ ex div.; Ditto—York, 72 ex div.; North Staffordshire, 12; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; Portsmouth, 13; South-Eastern, 72; South Wales, 76½ ex 25s.

Lines leased at fixed rentals.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 91½; Preston and Wyre, 46; Ditto Half Shares, 23; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth, 139 ex div.; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 93.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Bristol and Exeter Four per Cent Stock, 95½; Eastern Union, 81½; Great Northern Four and a half per Cent, 104½ ex div.; Ditto Five per Cent, redeemable at Five per Cent prem., 64½ ex div.; Great Western Four per Cent, 83½; Ditto Birmingham Shares, 9½ ex div.; Ditto Birmingham Stock, 68½ ex div.; Midland, Leicester, and Hitchin Stock, 92½ ex div.; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cents, 11½; North Eastern—Berwick, 96½ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Four and a half per Cent Debenture Stock, 99; South-Eastern Reading Annuities, 24½; South Wales, 93 ex div.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 105; Ditto, E Shares, Extension, 10½; Geelong and Melbourne, 15; Grand Trunk of Canada, 35½ ex option; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 73½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 52; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Ditto, New, 9½; Madras Five per Cent, 20½; Ditto, Third Extension, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Belgian Eastern Junction, 1; Eastern of France, 30; Great Luxembourg, 7½; Lombard-Venetian, 10½; Northern of France, 38½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½.

The dealings in the Mining Share Market have been very limited. Alfred Consols have been done at 10½; North Wheal Bassett, 9½ ex div.; Wheal Edward, 8½; Great Wheal Vor, 3; Mariquita, ½; and Port Phillip, ½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Sept. 6.—The supply of English wheat here to-day, coastwise and by land carriage, was very moderate. Although the demand was by no means active, a good clearance was effected, at last week's currency. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensively moved off heavily on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain commanded full quotations. There was a steady inquiry for both English and foreign barley at fully late rates, and the value of malt had an upward tendency. Good sound oats moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at previous quotations. Both beans and peas were very firm in price; but the flour trade was in a sluggish state, although the imports from abroad had not increased.

September 8.—Most kinds of produce changed hands to a moderate extent, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 47s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 46s.; rye, 38s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 23s. to 32s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 80s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 54s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 72s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 35s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 24s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; grey peas, 42s. to 44s.; mangle, 42s. to 46s.; white, 40s. to 44s.; bolton, 44s. to 48s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 36s. to 38s.; country marks, 30s. to 35s. 250 lbs.; American flour, 20s. to 22s. per barrel; French ditto, 33s. to 37s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary seed is dull, and rather drooping. Mustard seed is heavy. In other seeds very little is doing. Cakes support former terms.

Linedseed, English crushing, 66s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 56s. to 58s.; hempseed, 40s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 30s. to 32s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 58s. to 62s.; brown ditto, 54s. to 58s.; tares, 11s. to 12s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 64s. to 68s. per quarter; linedseed cakes, English, £10 5s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rape cakes, 68s. to 65s. per ton. Canary seed, 80s. to 92s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 46s.; white ditto, 50s. to 60s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 3d.; barley, 34s. 10d.; oats, 27s. 3d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 46s. 7d.; peas, 45s. 1d.

The Six Weeks Averages.—Wheat, 44s. 9d.; barley, 32s. 6d.; oats, 27s. 10d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans, 46s. 3d.; peas, 44s.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 101,510; barley, 4297; oats, 6307; rye, 949; beans, 1278; peas, 377 quarters.

Tea.—Although the demand is by no means active, prices generally are well supported. Common sound Congou is held at 10d. to 10½d. per lb. The stock in London is 61,000,000 lbs., against 62,400,000 lbs. at the corresponding period in 1887.

Sugar.—For good and raw sugars there has been a steady, but by no means active, inquiry, at full prices. Inferior qualities have moved off heavily, at barely late rates. Refined goods are dull, at 55s. to 56s. per cwt. for lump. Floating cargoes are held at very full prices.

Coffee.—Although the stock in warehouse is very extensive, the trade continues in a healthy state, at extreme currencies. Good ordinary native Ceylon is worth 47s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—The supply is very extensive, and the demand is inactive at the late decline in value. Provisions.—There is a fair average business doing in fine qualities of Irish butter, at very full price; but inferior parcels sell slowly, at barely late rates. Foreign and English butter is dull, and we have very little inquiry for bacon. Hams and lard are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—A fair amount of business is doing in this article. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 51s. 3d., and for the last three months' delivery, 49s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 3s. 9½d. per lb.

Oil.—Lined oil is in fair request, at 23s. per cwt. on the spot. Rape moves off slowly. Most other oils support former terms. Spirits of turpentine are firm, at 30s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair inquiry for rum, at full prices. Proof Lewards, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits rule inactive, at late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 14s. per load.

Cattle.—Tandem Moor, 13s. 3d.; Riddell, 15s. 9d.; Bell's, 15s. 6d.; Haswell, 18s.; Hutton, 18s.; Lambton, 17s. 6d.; Tees, 18s. per ton.

Sheep.—The supply of new hogs is on the increase, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 90s. to 100s.; Weald of Kent, 65s. to 75s.; and Sussex, 60s. to 65s. per cwt. The duty is called £260,000 to £270,000. Old and yearling hogs are offering at very low prices.

Wool.—English wool sells steadily, at full prices; but foreign and colonial qualities are very dull.

Potatoes.—The supplies are very extensive, and the demand rules steady, at from 40s. to 55s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 9).—A fair average time-of-year supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, but the general quality of the stock was inferior. All kinds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. Prime sheep were dearer, and in fair request at full prices; otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state. Lambs are now nearly out of season; consequently their prices were very uncertain. Although the show of calves was only moderate, the veal trade was rather heavy, on former terms. The top price was 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. Figs sold, to a fair extent, at previous quotations, but milk cows were a dull inquiry. For 8 lbs. to sink the calf, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime Scotch, 4s. 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; and second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.; lambs, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. Suckling calves, 18s. 2s. 6d.; and quarte and store pigs, 18s. to 25s. each.

Total supply: Beasts, 1200; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 9500; calves, 400; pigs, 500. Foreign: Beasts, 310; sheep and lambs, 1500; calves, 250.

Navvies and Lendehall.—The trade generally rules inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HARRIS.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

## BANKRUPTS.

T. J. TAYLOR, Stoke Newington-road, Middlesex, grocer.—P. HALL, Bolton, contractor.—J. MARSHALL, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, grocer.—E. CATTERNS, Coventry, hatter.—W. WHITE, Birmingham, hatter.—J. W. BARNARD, Newcastle-under-Lyme, baker and confectioner.—T. JOHNSON, West Hartlepool, Durham, shipowner.—W. R. COOLE, Great Bridge, Staffordshire, grocer.—T. BARNARD, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, bookseller.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. TURNER, Glasgow, spirit dealer.—D. and M. MONRO, Inverary, boat-builders and fishermen.

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

## BANKRUPTS.

S. SIDDEN, Milbank-street, Westminster, contractor.—W. JACKSON, Worcester and Great Malvern, fishmonger.—J. W. HEDLEY, South Shields, plumber.—J. BROWN, Alcester, seed merchant.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SYME and MIDDLEMAS, Glasgow, fruiterers.—W. MAITLAND, Aberdeen, merchant tailor.—A. ALLAN, Glasgow, cabinetmaker.

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